

INSURANCE.

Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1918.

INSURANCE.

But patriotism of the people has vanished such competition.

VOL XVI NO 191-

BOMBAY SATURDAY JULY 28 1928

ONE ANNA

YOU WILL SIMPLY ROAR WITH LAUGHTER!

THE PLEASANTEST SURPRISE OF YOUR WHOLE LIFE IS IN STORE FOR YOU TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
THE COHENS AND KELLYS ARE HERE AGAIN IN A NEW AND FUNNIER SEQUEL TO THAT PICTURE WHICH ENTERTAINED AND AMUSED THE WHOLE OF BOMBAY

"The Cohens and Kellys in Paris"

New Gags! New Story! New Laughs! An Entirely New Picture Now Screened for the First Time in Bombay, featuring the same old favourite Stars

GEORGE SIDNEY—VERA GORDON—KATE PRICE—GERTRUDE ASTOR—J. FERREL MACDONALD.

NO INCREASE
IN PRICES

WELLINGTON CINEMA

DHOBI | TO-NIGHT :—3-30 : 5-15 :
TALAO | 7 : 8-45 : 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH
AND LONDON CALLING AT
MARSEILLES.

Date	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
28 July	Kaiser-i-Hind	All	11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi	vessels	11,120
11 "	Macedonia		20,837
18 "	Maloja		10,953
25 "	Mantua		16,568
1 Sep.	Rajputana	will	16,568
8 "	Mantua		10,946
15 "	Naldora		16,088
22 "	Rampura		16,601
29 "	Razmak	now	10,602
6 Oct.	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
13 "	Narkunda		16,572
20 "	Rawalpindi	sail	16,619
27 "	Razmak		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana		20,847
10 "	Mooltan	direct	16,650
17 "	Ranchi		11,120
24 "	Macedonia		16,601
1 Dec.	Rampura		10,602
8 "	Maloja	from	20,837
15 "	Razmak		10,953
22 "	Mantua		11,518
29 "	Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	16,088
5 Jan.	Naldora		16,568
12 "	Rajputana	without	10,946
19 "	Mantua		16,568
26 "	Ranchi		16,572
2 Feb.	Narkunda	tranship-	16,601
9 "	Rampura		10,953
16 "	Moores		10,602
23 "	Razmak		20,847
30 "	Mooltan	ment	11,518
7 Mar.	Kaiser-i-Hind		16,619
14 "	Rawalpindi		16,568
21 "	Rajputana		20,837
28 "	Maloja	at	16,650
4 Apr.	Ranchi		16,601
11 "	Rampura		16,619
18 "	Rawalpindi	Aden.	16,088
25 "	Naldora		

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.
@ To Marseilles only.
* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES:—

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.
During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.
There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
1928.		
15th Nov.	Dumana	8,427
	Dumana	8,427

SHIPPING



THE
INDIA STEAM
NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about	Steamers	Colombo, Straits and China
15th "	Narkunda	Colombo, Straits and Japan.
16th "	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
30th "	Moores	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
13th Sept.	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.
7th "	Moores	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
14th Oct.	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
5th Nov.	Naldora	Colombo Straits China & Japan.

*Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

Date	Steamers	East and South Africa
1st Aug.	Ellora	East and South Africa
1st "	Bandra	Bombay via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
3rd "	Vesna	Bombay via Karachi
15th "	Karapara	East and South Africa
29th "	Khandalla	East and South Africa
12th Sept.	Karapara	East and South Africa
19th "	Ellora	Mombasa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local Passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Bureh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passages may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE

BANKING.

The Lalubhai Samaldas Peoples' Co-operative Bank Ltd.

Memberships—Open only to residents of Bombay and its suburbs.
SHARES—Are available on application. No brokerage is allowed. Last Dividend on shares paid @ 6 1/2 %.

DEPOSITS—Are accepted from Members and Non-Members in Current Account Savings Bank Account and Fixed Deposit Account, rates allowed in Current % @ 2 1/2 % Savings Bank @ 5 % on daily balance and 5 1/2 % Fixed Deposit for 12 months.

LOANS—Are granted to members only on personal sureties and also on the security of Government papers, Life policies, on first Mortgage of immovable property on manufactured goods and raw commodities.

AUDIT—Office Bank is made annually by a Special Auditor of the Government.

For further particulars apply to:—

P. S. MEHTA

SARDAR BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE,
APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES
Byculla—Bollam Road.

Manvi—Aldul Rehman Street,
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst & Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts. Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 100,000,000
Reserve Fund " 89,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria, Karachi, Seattle
Batavia, Koba, Singapore
Bombay, London, Shimonoseki
Buenos Aires, Los Angeles, Sourabaya
Calcutta, Lyons, San Francisco
Canton, Manila, Samarang
Chungking, Nagasaki, Shanghai
Darwin, Newchwang, Sydney
Fengtien, New York, Tientsin
Hankow, Nagoya, Tokyo
Harbin, Osaka, Yunnan
Hongkong, Peking, Tsingtau
Honolulu, Rangoon, Vladivostok
Kai Yuan, Saigon

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO
Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS

THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2 1/2 per cent. on daily balance. Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 3 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received, fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on application.

INSURANCE

THE EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans
Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the—

ESTABLISHED 1874. HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

1927

ANOTHER YEAR OF RECORD PROGRESS

THE ORIENTAL'S

INCREASING POPULARITY IS REFLECTED BY:—

ITS INCREASING NEW BUSINESS	ITS INCREASING PREMIUM INCOME
1925 13545 for Rs. 2,96,42,000	1925 Rs. 92,66,000
1926 17371 " " 3,91,39,000	1926 " 1,05,33,000
1927 21418 " " 4,68,04,075	1927 " 1,31,53,000

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED Rs. 104 CRORES.
FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 8 CRORES.

Prospective Policy-holders are requested to apply without delay to:—

H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Bombay.

Or to any of the Company's Branch Offices.

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926.
New Business ..	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income ..	" 3,43,794	" 4,46,826
Premium Income ..	" 17,83,154	" 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund ..	" 82,70,393	" 94,49,169

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:

Low rates of premium.	Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
Liberal Surrender Values.	Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.	Financial Security absolute.
Prompt Settlement of Claims.	Policies are World-wide.

For Prospectus and Forms please write to the

BOMBAY BRANCH: Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?
Do you wish to save your Property and Land?

INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOK, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO

Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.

Agents for various big Insurance Companies,

137, Canning Street, CALCUTTA. Phone No. 561



Let Classified Advertisements help you

These little advertisements are Bombay's most willing workers. They find tenants, buyers, and help find workers for vacancies and employment for the unemployed. The next time you have a want of any kind just send an advertisement to the "Bombay Chronicle."

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE PANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order. INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Smart and Active AGENTS, throughout Bengal & Overseas to push the sale of our British, American, German and Swadeshi Novelties and Fancy articles.—Good salary and commission given. Apply to enclosing One-anna stamps for particulars—HAINES & D. REIGO, 12, Dedar Bakh Lane Calcutta. R30817

WANTED—(1) Qualified HEAD CLERK ACCOUNTANT (knowing Marathi) having experience of work in Limited Company. (2) TRAVELLING INSPECTOR for Upcountry Branch Offices, in Bombay and Madras Presidencies, C. P. & Berars. Pay according to qualifications for both posts from Rs. 100 to 150/- p. m. Applicants will have to furnish securities. Apply upto 5th August 1928, enclosing copies of testimonials and references to Box No. 2169 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's course. Full particulars and Railway fare coupon on one anna stamp. Apply to GUJARAT TELEGRAPH CLASS, Baroda.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Railway Fare PAID. Apply for Prospectus and Forms enclosing 2 annas stamps. ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, DELHI

WANTED—Hindu MATRIC FAILED full time GUJARATI ACCOUNT CLERK on Rs. 40 free lodging. One with three years' Bombay service and good hand-writing only need fully write. SECRETARY, Jivadaya Khata, Ghatkopar.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—3rd Floor "Mahomed Building", facing Hornby Road and ground floor of bungalow Nepean Sea Road. Setalwad Street, HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA, Jackria Masjid. R979

FRUITS, FLOWER & SEEDS.

FINEST DESSERT PEARS from about the 20th of July and APPLES in August, sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 5 lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Bundroli Orchards, Kulu Punjab "Lee Bandroli."

LOANS.

2500 Loan without interest for ten years. Initial Investment Rupees Six. Concession enlistment till 29th July. Loan granting date fixed 31st July, 1928. Particulars: **BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LIMITED**, Bombay, 2. R1072

THE BOMBAY ESTATE AND LOAN AGENCY, 198, Kalbadevi, undertake to arrange Loans promptly on personal credit and against Sound Securities. Mofussil business attended to and effected expeditiously. R1078

PROFESSION

POONA RACES.—Don't risk your fortune blindly in the Poona Races. Consult me before it is too late. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Office hours 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. S.

RUSSEL A. GREGORY (of London University.) 94, La Touche Road, Lucknow. Handwriting Expert Latest Methods. Indian scripts, a speciality. P R1060

MEDICAL

MISS RUTH'S NEW TURKISH BATH.—Scientific hand massage Violet Ray treatment, Nurses in attendance. Sitaram Building, K. Block, 1st floor, Palton Road, Crawford Market. M R1077

TURKO-THERMAE.—Health, Power, Beauty.—See what Mr. R. James of Lucknow at present at Derby Hotel, Bombay, says:—"I have had my hand massage and vibratory treatment and feel much better". 12-4-28.—309, Hornby Road, 2nd floor, opposite Whitaways.

ELCO HEALTH-THERMAE INSTITUTE.—Insurance policy for Health, Power, Beauty, Electric hand massages and fœt. Treatment, Hot air and vapour baths, ZER-MAHAL, 2nd floor, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

STUDENTS seeking admission to the Aligarh Muslim University are advised to reach Aligarh by 3rd October, 1928, at the latest. They should on arrival report themselves to Mr. S. Naushe Ali, Warden Sir Syed Court West (viz. Main University Boarding House) who will provide temporary accommodation. They should bring with them a Migration certificate from the last University or a Transfer Certificate from the College they come from without which no admissions will be made. Prospectus giving details of admission can be had from the Registrar.

S. HYDER, Registrar, Muslim University, Aligarh.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

4½ Per Cent Loan 1955-60.

4½ Per Cent Bonds 1934.

4½ Per Cent Loan 1955-60.

Issued at Rs. 94 per cent and repayable at par not earlier than 1955 and not later than 1960.

4½ Per Cent Bonds 1934.

Issued at Rs. 97-8-0 per cent and repayable at par in 1934.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED FROM THE 7th AUGUST 1928

and may be in cash, treasury bills, or 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1928.

5½ per cent. War Bonds 1928 will be accepted as the Equivalent of Cash at their Full Maturity Value and treasury bills at a discount of two per cent per annum.

Both issues will be closed without notice as soon as the total subscriptions to the loan and bonds amount to approximately Rs. 35 crores (nominal) and in any case Not later than the 18th August, 1928.

If on the evening of the 7th August 1928, the total of the subscriptions exceeds this limit a partial allotment will be made to subscribers in cash.

APPLICATIONS may be made at any Local Head Office or Branch of the Imperial Bank of India or at the Office of the Controller of the Currency, Calcutta, or the Accountants General, Madras and Burma, or any Government Treasury.

Copies of the notification giving full details of the terms will be supplied on application at any of the above mentioned places.

THE ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 879 (Mahim-Agar), Sayani Road, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of July, 1928, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the period ended 31st March, 1928.
 2. To declare a Dividend.
 3. To elect Directors in place of those retiring.
 4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
- The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th July, 1928, to 28th July, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, JUGATRAM & CO., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents. Bombay, 16th June, 1928.

N.B.—The Dividend, if sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, on and after Monday, the 30th July, 1928, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on Saturday, the 14th July, 1928.

30727

SAVE EYES.

of all troubles, even Ocatract. Glaucoma. Granular Lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Ocatract Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. -8, 2 drama Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal. Tel. Uleer, Kandi. Agents: **KEMP & CO.**, Charni Road, Bombay. **J. TIRTH & CO.**, Bunder Road, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY TENDER FOR SUPPLY OF FURNITURE FOR NEW MAIN LINE STATION BUILDING AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, BOMBAY.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders together with designs, for the supply of furniture for the new main line station building at Victoria Terminus.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions, specifications and drawings on which the tenders will be received can be had from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per set, which amount will not be returned.

3. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for supply of furniture for the New Station Building at Victoria Terminus." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

4. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S.T.) on Monday, the 27th August, 1928.

5. The result of Tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL, Agent.

Bombay, dated 24th July, 1928.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTIFICATION

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY

THE MUNICIPALITY proposes to give a contract for a period of three years from 1st January, 1929, for removal of refuse from the Northern and Southern beats of the Municipal limits to two separate contractors with the condition that the beats will be interchangeable at fixed intervals. The removal is to be done by motor lorries from the dust bins provided by the Municipality in the City to the dumping places that may from time to time be fixed by the Municipality outside the City. The specification showing the number of lorries to be kept, the manner of removal, the penalty for defaults and other conditions to which the contract will be subject can be had on application to the Health Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality.

Sealed tenders are invited so as to reach the Chief Officer on or before 31st August, 1928. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 as earnest money without which no tender will be considered.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT, Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality. Health Department, Municipal Office, Ahmedabad, dated 4th July, 1928.

30728

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION. Suit No. 2808 of 1926.

GOOLMAHOMED SALE-MAHOMED Plaintiff. vs. **Bai MARIAMBAI & Others**...Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 10th day of October, 1927, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 30th day of July, 1928, at the hour of 4-15 O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS. All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure together with a bungalow and other huts and structures thereon and situate at Mahim Bazar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, stated as in the decree herein to contain two thousand and sixty-one square yards but containing by actual measurement two thousand fifty-two square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of the land Revenue under Collectors New Survey No. 8 and Collectors Old No. 483 and New No. 4310 and Old Survey No. 27 and Cadastral Survey No. 1131 of the Mahim Division and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 5426 and 5427 (1) and Street Nos. 85, 87, 89, 91, and 93 and bounded as follows, on or towards the North by the property late of Shamrao Pandurang, on or towards the East partly by the property of Moreswar Govind Lohar and partly by the property of Anupchand Dhanji, on or towards the South by Lohar Chawl Street and on or towards the West by the Mahim Bazar Road aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. BHATSHANKER, KANGA AND GIRDHARLAL, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of April, 1928.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA, Commissioner.

30660

HOMOEOPATHY

THERAPEUTICAL Chart for the use of Homoeopathic Pharmacists, Hospitals and Practitioners. Free on application.

BENGAL HOMOEOPATH STORES. 3-5, College Street, CALCUTTA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 188 of 1928.

AYALDAS DAULATRAM, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Barbhaya Moholla, outside the Fort. Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) **RAMPRASAD TARACHAND KHANA**, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Chaupaty, outside the Fort, (2) **HAKIRAJ KHANA**, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Abdul Rahman Street, outside the Fort, (3) **RASHIKES KHANA**, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Abdul Rahman Street, outside the Fort. Defendants.

To,

RASHIKESH KHANA, Esquire, The 3rd Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff abovenamed has filed the above Summary Suit against you and the 1st and 2nd Defendants abovenamed for recovery of Rs. 2,500 due under a Pro-note dated 15th November, 1926, passed by the firm of Tarachand Hariram Khana with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum from the 26th day of October, 1927, till Judgment costs of the suit and interest, on Judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment.

And take notice that you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the 29th day of July, 1928, for leave to appear and defend this suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave if granted. In default of your obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof, the Plaintiff will be entitled to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding Rs. 2,500 and interest as aforesaid and Rs. 200 for costs.

Dated this 28th day of July, 1928.

Messrs. SURAIYA & CO., Plaintiff's Attorneys.

30832

IN THE COURT OF G. E. LEWIS ESQUIRE, P. C. S., SENIOR SUB-JUDGE HISSAR.

Suit No. 62 of 1928.

HANUMAN, minor son of Ami Lal through Shankar Lal his uncle, Mahajan of Mauza Jui Kalan, Tehsil Bhiwani, district Hissar. Plaintiff.

versus.

(1) **UDMI**, (2) **RIJHPAL**, (3) **BHAGWAN**, and (4) **CHANDRA** sons of Khubi Brahmins of Mauza Pokharwas, Tehsil Bhiwani, district Hissar. Defendants.

BHAGWAN and **CHANDRA**, defendants 3 and 4 residing at Bombay, Post No. 2, Kalka Devi, Badamka Jhar at the house of Narsinghdass Jodhray of Bhiwani.

WHEREAS **BHAGWAN** and **CHANDRA** defendants Nos. 3 and 4 are availing service and cannot be served in the ordinary way. Notice is therefore published under Order 5 Rule 20 C.P.C. that if they do not appear personally or by pleader or duly authorized Agent in this Court on the 7th August, 1928, the case will be heard and determined in their absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 24th day of July, 1928.

E. LEWIS, Senior Sub-Judge, Hissar.

30829

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT 436-497, Kalkadevi Road, BOMBAY. Tel. No. 22907

Digitized by financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT ASIA'S GREATEST DRAMATIC SPECTACLE!!

Madan's costly production in 9 Reels!
Await the advent of the most wonderful picture!

The conversion from the wrong to the right of the two beautiful daughters of the chief Priest adorned with the beauty of divine wisdom!
Lucknow swing in Savan—Monsoons!

NEXT SATURDAY! NEXT WEEK!
"THE NIGHT PATROL"
featuring: Richard Talmadge.

India has yet
produced!

"HOOR-E-ARAB"

Each
and every scene
is simply abnormal!
Free Lists Suspended.

Time:—5, 7, 9, and 11 Daily—Sat. and Sun. at 3 P.M.

Globe Cinema

Sandhurst
Road.

A cast of
The Parsee Imperial Theatrical Co.
including Mr. SINOR, Mr. PUNEGAR,
Miss COOPER, Miss BELLE and others.

Attraction of similars! The heart of the monotheist Commander-in-Chief towards the saviour—Arabian dameel showing True love!
The Tyrannies of the heathen Phoenicia! A wrecked caravan!

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY BENJAMIN, DEWJEE KANJEE AND OTHERS, CHESTERFIELD SUITES, SIDEBOARDS, ALMYRAHS, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, ETC., ETC.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Anchorage", Apollo Bunder, very valuable, artistic, made-to-order furniture by Benjamin, Dewjee Kanjee and others, glassware, crockery, dining tables, arm and without arm chairs, drawing room

Chesterfield suites, side-boards, almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, chest of drawers, reclining sofas, cup-boards, bedsteads, hat-stands, meat-safes, ice-box, teapots, large dumb-waiter, etc., etc.

The property of L. D. L. Buckley, Esq., of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd. Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Surveyor and Co. attorneys for the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Byramji Sotabji Umrigar, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will THIS DAY Saturday, the 28th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms the following:—

1 pair of valuable Diamond Bracelets.
1 valuable Diamond Marquis Ring.
1 valuable Diamond Ear-ring.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IM-MOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT GHOD BUNDER ROAD, BANDRA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Akberally Hakimji Sabowala, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in the Mortgage dated 7th September, 1926, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

All that piece of land together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at Ghod Bunder Road, Bandra, measuring about 83 square yards, for which Sanad B dated 27th January 1916, has been granted by Government for 50 years commencing from 1st August, 1897, upon payment of Rs. 8 per year, bearing non-agricultural survey No. 104 and assessed by the Bandra Municipality under Street No. 178 and bounded on the East by Ghod Bunder Road, on the West by the property of Joseph Francis Athaide, on the North by the property of Marhoon Haji Suleman and on the South partly by the property of Joseph Francis Athaide and partly by the property of Rose Fernandes.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, Attorneys for the Mortgagee or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

TO-DAY

IN THIS WEEK

TO-DAY

KOHINOOR CINEMA

DADAR, Opposite B. B. & C. I. Railway Station.

Kohinoor Film Co.'s Super Production

TELEPHONE GIRL

TIMES AND RATES AS USUAL.

SUNDAY MORNING MATINEE SHOW AT 10 A. M.

FURTHER INSTALLMENTS OF

Reginald Denny IN "FIGHT & WIN"

Jack Dempsey IN "LEATHER PUSHERS"

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

TO-MORROW at 5-30 p.m.

A REGULAR TREAT

OF

INDIAN MUSIC

TWO CONCERTS

BY

MISS LAXMIBAI

THE DISTINGUISHED STAR OF

BARODA STATE

See the Scholarly display of Indian Music.

Admission Rs. 4-8, 3-6, 2-4, 1-2, As. 9,

including Tax.

Booking at the Theatre.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.

PRESENT AT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW

4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

NORMA SHEARER

Supported by an all-star cast,

including:—

LEW CODY AND MARY CARR

In the Glittering Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Production in 6 Reels of Dazzling Beauty and Splendour:—

A SLAVE OF FASHION

Thrilling Drama of Luxury's Lure and Fashion's Follies!

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Year's Greatest Dramatic Spectacle!

THE WINNING OF

BARBARA WORTH

Featuring the Unforgettable Hero of "BEAU GESTE".

RONALD COLMAN

Supported by the Dazzling Hungarian

VILMA BANKY

Faithfully depicting the Struggles of a Courageous Band of Men who fought and suffered in the cause of Humanity and turned Desert Wastes into a Fertile Kingdom!

THIRD WEEK

of the extraordinarily successful

Imperial Super Production

ANARKALI

OR THE

MONUMENT OF TEARS

Featuring

Miss SULOCHANA

Commences To-day at

Cinema Majestic

GIRGAUM

where only pictures of distinction are usually screened.

4 Shows daily at 5, 7, 9 & 11 p.m.

Extra show To-day and To-morrow at 3 p.m.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

(LAMINGTON ROAD)

Presents

TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK

KAISER-I-HIND FILM CO.'S

First Masterpiece Historical Epic

"VASAVDATT"

OR

(SONANO SURAJ)

Written and Directed by

Mr. NAGENDRA MAZUMDAR

Featuring

Miss PUTLI, JANIBABU & ATHAVLE.

Daily four shows at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.

EXTRA SHOWS on Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.

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Your PAST, PRESENT and FUTURE will be correctly revealed by Prof. B. B. JYOTISHASTRI.

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LIFE READINGS.—For 1 year Rs. 2, For whole life Rs. 5. Any 5 questions are answered for Rs. 2. Send a neat print of your palm, or time of your birth, or the time of writing letter.

SANI TALISMAN.—Sure to please the planet saturn, and thereby brings fortune, fame, wealth, happiness, etc. to its wearer. Rs. 2-10-0.

Unsolicited testimonials from Maharajas, Rajas, Zamindars, Judges, Pleaders, Merchants, etc.

Satisfaction guaranteed, trial solicited. For details apply to the MANAGER.

FINANCE DEPT. FRAUD CASE

CHIEF OFFICER'S EVIDENCE

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DEPARTMENTAL AND CONTRACT SYSTEMS

SIMLA, July 26.
Rai Sahab Maharajkishen, (Chief Cashier of the Finance Department who was examined to-day for nearly six hours in the alleged fraud cases deposed that prior to October 1923 the carrying of records was done departmentally. Mr. G. J. Piper started giving contracts to Sikandarlal, from October 1923. Witness then suggested to Mr. Piper that contract should be given after weighing the records but this suggestion was ignored. He could not complain of this to the higher officials as Mr. Piper was his immediate officer. Later an Audit Officer wrote to Mr. Piper suggesting that records be carried departmentally. Mr. Piper replied he would do so but continued giving contracts to the accused. The Audit Department again reminded Mr. Piper when he replied that contract arrangement was the best.

SIKANDARLAL'S FIRST BILL.
Sikandarlal's first bill for the move of October 1923 was for about Rs. 1,500. Witness's assistant had told him that a box containing records should weigh on an average two maunds and thirty seers. On that basis he considered the maundage charged by the accused to be excessive but Mr. Piper told the witness that this calculation was not correct as there were several large boxes. The accused reduced the amount of the bill by Rs. 500 and the witness paid the sum as ordered by Mr. Piper. Under the system then obtaining of destroying the bills after the contingency bill was passed Mr. Piper destroyed the accused's bill. Sikandarlal received from March 1923 move to March 1926 move about Rs. 10,800 for carrying records. He did not follow the usual procedure of submitting bills but got the sanction of Mr. Piper direct before receiving payments. The accused received Rs. 3,000 for October 1927 move whereas departmentally larger records were carried at a cost of Rs. 900 only during April 1928 moves. Typewriters were brought up through peons and duffries for which they received Rs. 5 per machine.

A PRESENT OF RS. 5.

The court remarked:—Do you mean to say Government makes peons and duffries to carry machines free of charges and gives them present of Rs. 5 afterwards? (laughter).

Witness smiled.

Cross-examined by Mr. Petman Maharajkishen said in April 1923 when goods were carried departmentally the cost of carrying goods by passengers train was about fortyone hundred rupees. Witness agreed that the rate of Rs. 2-7 per maund charged by the accused for carrying records was reasonable. He only considered the maundage shown in the bill to be excessive.

Question:—When you told Mr. Piper that the accused was charging more money he told you that there were some large boxes. Do you think he was speaking the truth?

Answer:—I think he was speaking the truth. But there were not so many boxes as to cause so much difference.—A. P.

PROMINENT SINDHI MERCHANT DEAD

LATE SETH WATOOMULL WASSIAMULL

Seth Watoomull Wassiamull, the senior member of the well-known trading firm of the East, Messrs. Wassiamull Assoomull and Co. of Bombay and Hyderabad, died at Hyderabad (Sind) on the 25th instant.

Seth Watoomull joined his father's firm at a very young age, and worked as Head of the branches, at Bombay, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Manila, Saigon and Yokohama, Melbourne, Batavia, etc. and the extensive business which the firm is doing at present in the East is due chiefly to his ability, foresight and exertions. He also extended his business in the West in Egypt, Gibraltar, Malta, Arabia and Persia and visited some of the places above-mentioned personally and directed the trade operation.

His charities at Hyderabad and elsewhere are vast and enormous in the shape of Dhatamshalas, dispensaries, educational institutions, and feeding of the poor, etc.

VICEROY AT VIZAGPATAM

IMPORTANCE OF NEW HARBOUR

REPLY TO MUNICIPAL ADDRESS

VICEROY'S CAMP, SAMALKOT, July 26.

On the occasion of his visit to Vizagapatam, His Excellency the Viceroy was presented with an address by the Vizagapatam Municipal Council to-day. In his reply His Excellency expressed his pleasure at the visit to the historic and ancient city which was only enhanced by the knowledge that no previous Viceroy had had that good fortune. He expressed his disappointment at being unable to pay the visit last year owing to heavy floods but had determined to take the earliest possible moment to redeem the failure of last summer.

BENEFITS OF THE HARBOUR.

The Viceroy then dwelt upon the new harbour which was being constructed and said: "A pace in that history is being turned to-day by the construction of a protected deep water harbour for it is not difficult to foresee the benefits which must result both for Vizagapatam and for the country lying within its range. You may be sure that Government of India will watch with sympathetic interest the development of the first Indian port in whose initiation and construction they have been immediately concerned. It is gratifying to see that your Council on whose foresight the welfare of your citizens so largely depends realise the responsibilities which will devolve upon them from the growth of population and of local business which may result from the opening of the new harbour. I can well understand your desire that the town of Vizagapatam should progress in importance as in amenities along with the growth in the immediate neighbourhood of new and well equipped facilities for trade.

INCLUSION WITHIN MUNICIPAL LIMITS.

The inclusion of the harbour area you suggest within municipal limits and its consequent liability for municipal taxes would I realise help your Council financially to take up schemes for water supply and other municipal services. It is difficult to pronounce on the merits of any such scheme or on the question of taxation or expenditure of local works such as the new beach road without a thorough examination by those who are immediately responsible. I have no doubt however that both the local government and the harbour construction authority will give careful consideration to the subject." He congratulated the Council on the care which they bestowed on the town and its natural beauties and wished all prosperity for its future.—A. P.

KATNI OBSERVES HARTAL

SYMPATHY WITH BARDOLI

(From A Correspondent.)
Katni observed peaceful hartal on 22nd July 1928 as a token of sympathy with the Bardoli campaign. At about 7 p.m. a large public meeting was held and lectures were delivered on Bardoli campaign. Mahatma Gandhi's message was read and the following resolution was passed:—

"This public meeting of the citizens of Katni condemns the ill-treatment meted out to the peasants of Bardoli at the hands of Government officials and heartily sympathises with the distressed peasants of the Taluka and prays God to give them courage to enable them to gain their object".

RIZA SHAH AND IBN SAUD

MISUNDERSTANDINGS REMOVED

"Al-Moqattam" has the following on the authority of a message from Moscow dated June 25:—

News emanating from Teheran reveal that the messages exchanged between Their Majesties, the Shah of Persia and Sultan Ibn Saud have led to the removal of religious differences existing between the two countries, in a friendly manner. The Persian Government will, consequently, withdraw the order prohibiting their subjects from performing the pilgrimage.

The Hedjaz Government have ensured complete liberty for the Persian pilgrims. It is supposed that these messages have a political importance as well—"Muslim Outlook".

Captain Kabulsingh a member of the Legislative Assembly who was ailing for some time is dead. He had a brilliant career as a soldier and his death is deplored in army circles. His successor will be nominated before the next Assembly session begins.—A. P.



TOMCO

The family whose food is cooked in Cocogem is a happy family.

Nobody suffers with indigestion. The Cook is not blamed for greasy and unappetising dishes. The reason is not far to seek.

Cocogem is the purest cooking oil obtainable.

Cocogem
FOR BETTER COOKING

INTER RAILWAY GROUP COMPETITION

GREATEST RAILWAY JOURNEY

CALCUTTA, July 21. The Group Competitions which are the fore-runners of the All India Inter Railway Tournaments are fast nearing completion. The Railway Board Sports Department has achieved great successes with the Calcutta and Madras Groups Competitions and it is equally optimistic regarding the Bombay and the Lahore Groups. The former Group Tournaments will take place during the period 10th to 14th of August, while the latter will come off in the middle of August. In Bombay the B. B. and C. I. G. I. P., and Gaekwar of Baroda's State Railways have entered for the Football and the first two Railways are training hard for the Boxing honours. The G. I. P. Railway has selected twenty-two men from different parts for the footer and is putting in two up the pretty strong sides.

The B. B. and C. I. Railway have not yet been able to fix up the number of teams they are entering but strong opposition may be expected from them.

G. B. S. RAILWAY.

The G. B. S. Railway has picked their footer team from the Work Shops at Goya Gate and they are under the able tuition of Mr. Vishwas Singh, who hopes to spring a surprise in the Competition.

LAHORE BOXING.

At Lahore the Boxing is a local affair. The N. W. Railway has entered unopposed, their team goes on block to Simla for the All-India Finals. In the Soccer they are meeting very strong oppositions from the Delhi Clearing House, the Jodhpur and Bikaner Railways. The Clearing House team which will include some players from other departments of the Railway Board is a dark horse in the Tournament. The N. W. Railway of course is racing eight teams and has entered these in the Group Competitions surely a great achievement for one Railway and is making a strong bid to win. The Jodhpur and Bikaner Railways are also confident of their powers. They are striving hard to put up a strong opposition to the bigger Railways and it is rumoured that they are to be helped in their training by F. K. Mitter of the Sports Department. Thus the wheel is moving and the greater Railway Tournaments at Simla become more and more real.

THE NEW LOANS

"AN ATTRACTIVE INVESTMENT"

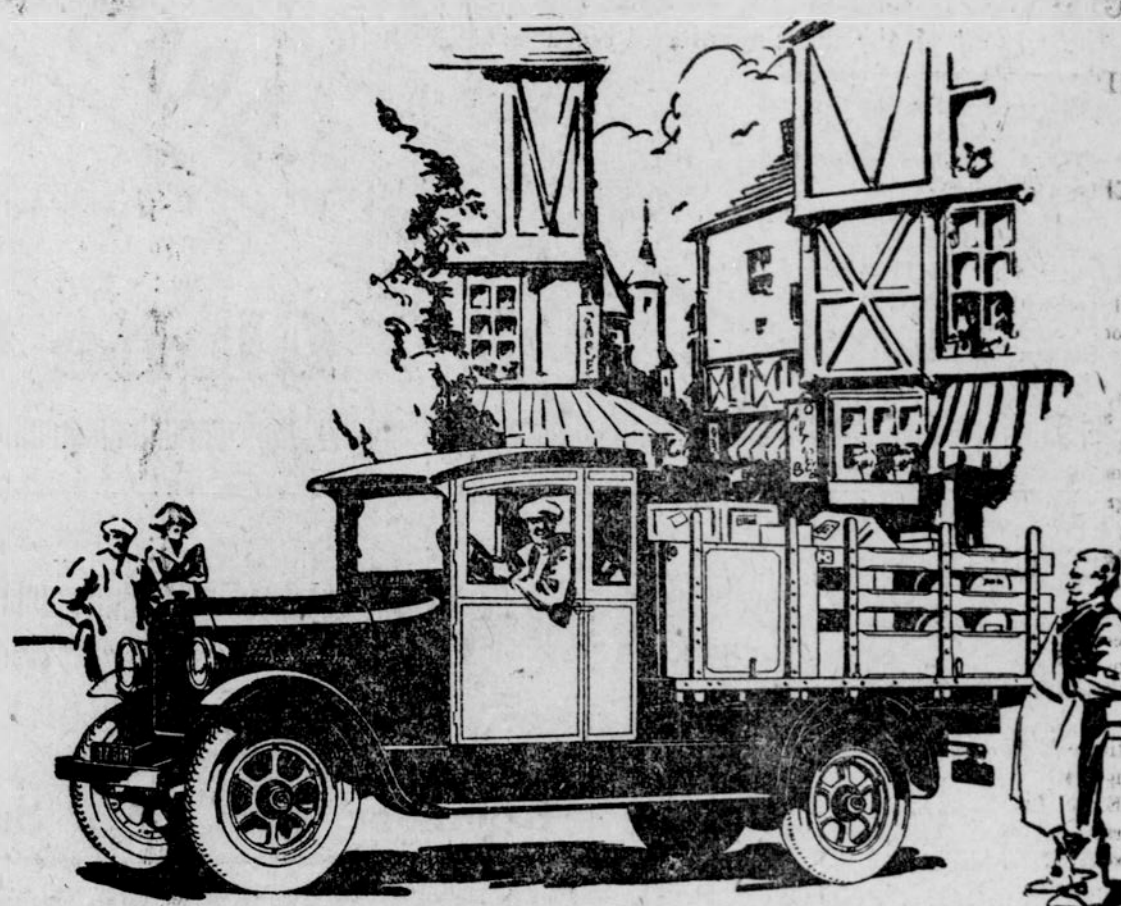
BOMBAY, July 26. Announcing the terms of the new loans to a representative meeting of Bankers this evening, Mr. Osborne Smith Managing Governor of the Imperial Bank of India, commended the terms as worthy of unmeasured support. He said "it looks as though the high water mark of interest yield on Government Securities has been reached. The new issues are an attractive investment and we confidently predict that when the unrest and clouds of depression which are enveloping India at present lift, they will also have considerable speculative attractiveness."

ISSUE OF TREASURY BILLS.

Asked what were Government's intentions regarding possible future issues of Treasury Bills, Mr. Smith replied:—"I have no inside knowledge of Government's intentions in this regard, but I should imagine if the full requirements of these loans are met there will be no occasion for sometime to reintroduce this method of Finance. We none of us love the weekly offering of Treasury Bills during the busy season at the same time few of us would welcome a total cessation of this market feature."

EFFECT OF NEW ISSUES.

Questioned as to the effect the new issues would on existing Government loans, Mr. Smith said:—"I cannot predict what will be the effect of these new issues on current loans, but I should say there will be a considerable fall. Although full of sympathy for speculators who see a market depreciation in their holdings, it is not in any way the duty of a borrower to maintain his loans at or above their issue prices throughout the currency of the loans. Government loans are primarily taken up as safe investments and so long as the issue price is fair, the interest paid when due and the principal is safe at maturity, the investment is unimpaired whatever the market price which of course varies according to the value of money."—A. P.



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Owners the world over know the Dodge Brothers reputation for careful and simple design, liberal use of fine steels and honest value. And these owners, year after year, get out of Graham Brothers Trucks and Buses the kind of economical, dependable service that makes profits sure.

There is a size and type that will increase profits for you.

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16, New Queen's Road
Branches: LAHORE, KARACHI, NAGPUR, DUDHAB

GRAHAM BROTHERS TRUCKS AND BUSES

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SOLD BY DODGE BROTHERS DEALERS EVERYWHERE

PEOPLE in pain!

They think of BALM. A balm that will give them quick relief. That is

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

The oldest and surest remedy for



Head ache
Neuralgia
Rheumatism
Sciatica
Lumbago
Sprains
Strains, etc.

A little does a lot to gently rub the pain out.

(1-28.) Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

PALESTINE ARABS FOR PARLIAMENTARY GOVT.

RESTORATION OF OLD POLITICAL FREEDOM DEMANDED

REPRESENTATION TO LORD PLUMER

LONDON, July 25. Jerusalem.—The Executive of the Seventh Arab Congress presented Lord Plumer with a statement embodying demands for representative Parliamentary Government and claiming such rights as were ensured under the terms of the Mandate; also restoration of political freedom enjoyed under the Turkish regime at time of Abdul Hamid and declaring that the present colonial form of Government was not suited to the country as proved by the deplorable economic condition of Palestine. Lord Plumer promised to submit statement to Colonial Office.—Reuter

COUP D'ETAT IN SIN KIAN.

ANTI-COMMUNIST GOVERNOR ELECTED.

SRINAGAR, July 25. The latest advices from Kashmir Border show that Yang Tse Hsin, Governor of Sin Kian, was shot and killed on the 7th instant at Urumov, the capital of the province. The Foreign Affairs Commissioner who is the head of the revolutionary party and his followers were arrested by Chin Shu Zen, Political Commissioner, who was elected by local officials as Governor, and is believed to be an anti-communist. The situation is now calm.—A. P.

MEETING OF MAZAGON DOCKERS

APPEAL FOR UNITY

A meeting of the Mazagon Dock Workers' Union was held on Tuesday, the 24th July 1928. Messrs. Jhabwalla, Bradley and Mirajkar addressed the meeting.

Mr. Jhabwalla urged the Dockers to be united and join hands with other Dock workers in Bombay. Mr. Bradley advised the workers to emulate the example of their comrades in England. Mr. Mirajkar exhorted the dock workers to build up one strong Union and asked the Mazagon dockers to join hands with their other comrades working in other docks.

AGAIN IN ROLE OF RESCUER

"KRASSIN" TO HELP GERMAN STEAMER

LONDON, July 26. Moscow.—The icebreaker "Krassin" has again assumed the role of rescuer of the distressed persons. While proceeding to Stavanger she picked up an S. O. S. from the German steamer "Monte Cervantes" with 1500 passengers on board, and proceeded to the spot. The "Krassin" found "Monte Cervantes" off Bell Sound, holed, but pumping out water. The "Krassin" is standing by.—Reuter's Special.

BREACHES ON N. W. R. LINES

THROUGH COMMUNICATION RESTORED

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, N. W. Railway, wires from Quetta under date July 26th in connection with breaches between Harnai and Nakus that through communication was restored at 8/45 a.m. to-day and traffic can pass through without transshipment.—A. P.

100,000 CLIENTS

Wonders of Psychic Power

And miracles of Astrology by the Unrivalled astrologer of the East, Bhadril Bhushan Prof. PRAKASHARAO, Premier Astrologer of India who has nearly 100,000 clients living in India, America, Europe and Africa, etc. and author of several books on Astrology.

Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character Re. 1. Five years' Life Reading Rs. 2-8-0. Postage extra. State time and date of birth or note the time of writing the letter.

Apply to—KALLINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, vizianagram City.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY

UNDER SPECIAL DIET. All kinds of Sores treated free without Operation. DON'T SPEND MONEY IN VAIN, FIRST TRY, THEN BUY.

50,000 Free

Sample Packets for LEUCODERMA

It has now been arranged to distribute about 50,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission, to: PANDIT KRIPARAM, 8, Nandibagan Lane, P.O. Salkhia, Dist. HOWRAH.

Good Bye! PUNCTURES! Good Bye!



GALACITE PUNCTURE PROOF
the LATEST
SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN INVENTION!
Seals Punctures and Slow Leaks
INSTANTLY and AUTOMATICALLY
TYRE FULL of NAILS
Leaks no AIR Why?
Galacite Seals them instantly
No Vulcanizing! No Bursting!!
Try...once! or ask for a Demonstration!
Cost per tyre very low

Good Luck to Enthusiastic Workers.
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Bombay Stockists: **HIMATLAL DAMODAR & Co.**
Opposite Royal Opera House.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

HEAVY RAINS IN EAST AND CENTRAL BELTS—CONSIDERABLE COVERING—BOLL-WEEVIL DAMAGE FEARED—FUTURES 39 TO 43 POINTS HIGHER.

New York, July 27. The New York futures market opened at a rise of 13 points and improved further and closed at the highest level of the session. There was considerable covering as the market was oversold on reports of unfavourable weather owing to heavy rains over East and Central belts. These parts of cotton belt have had too much rainfall since the beginning and it is now only a fortnight that favourable weather improved the crop outlook to some extent. It is a fact that showery weather is likely to encourage boll-weevil which

LATEST WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

Liverpool, July 27. 9:00 A.M. Messrs. T. Smith and Co. have received the following cable:—
"Light rain over East and Central Belts. Rain continues over Western Belt."

may result in serious damage eventually. The market closed at a rise of 39 to 43 points. Spot cotton prices improved 5 points to 21.15 c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled firm and closed at a rise of 36 to 41 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 46 points to 21.06 c.

PRIVATE CABLES.

January highest 20.74 at about close, lowest 20.42 at the opening.

October highest 20.99; lowest 20.63.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vossger's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 26th inst. as under:—

"Getting too much rain in Central and Eastern Belts, acts as under."

Reuter: "Market opened strong on reports of Boll-Weevil and further advanced on unfavourable weather forecast in the East and buying on reaction there."

Munds and Winslow: "Market entitled to good technical reaction. Crop undoubtedly improved though poor stand and lateness still an important factor. General expectation of Government estimate to August 8th 145. Our opinion smaller. Favour purchases."

NEW YORK COTTON

	New York, July 26.
October	20.96 plus 39
December	20.76 plus 40
January	20.70 plus 41
March	20.64 plus 41
May	20.54 plus 43
Middling Spot	21.15 plus 05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, July 26.
October	20.34 plus 36
January	20.26 plus 41
Middling Spot	21.06 plus 46

NEW YORK.

New York, July 26.

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:

(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

October	20.84
January	20.57
March	20.55

NEW YORK 9:30 A.M.:

October	20.81
January	20.62
March	20.60

NEW ORLEANS 9:30 A.M.:

October	20.25
January	20.13
March	20.13

NEW YORK COTTON—DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, July 26.
Bales	3,000
Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports	3,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	11,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	11,000

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 26-7-28	858,300	1,304,800
Yesterdays do.	3,000	6,000
Exports to date do.	743,100	1,116,200
Stock at Ports 20-7-28	694,000	990,900
Interior Towns do.	350,000	390,000
Liverpool 20-7-28	78,000	122,400
Visible Supply 20-7-28	244,800	355,100
Quantity in Sight do.	142,380	191,200

LONDON RUBBER.

	London, July 26.
Smoked Sheet Standard lb. Spot	—
Sellers 0/9-12.	—

LIVERPOOL.

REPORTS OF HEAVY RAINS—EXTENSIVE SHORT COVERING—LESS OFFERING—FUTURES 21 TO 26 POINTS HIGHER—SALES 5,000 BALES.

Liverpool, July 26. The Liverpool futures market opened at a rise of 11 to 12 points on reports of heavy rains. There was extensive covering particularly by Manchester shorts and prices soared high and closed at a rise of 21 to 26 points. Spot cotton prices improved 9 points to 11.63d. per lb. and sales amounted to 5,000 bales. Empire futures improved 20 to 19 points and Egyptian futures rose by 53 to 59 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

(1) Heavy rains Eastern belt, Vicksburg District, Oklahoma and Texas. Entire belt partly cloudy.

(2) General buying on rains.

(3) Market very steady on considerable Manchester short covering. Less offering.

(4) Short covering on general rains in Central and Eastern belts offsetting heavy rains in Texas.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Advance owing to the covering of "bear" sales. The rainfall has been heavy in the Eastern belt. Continued rain predicted.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

(1) "Have a favourable opinion of the market, looks oversold. weevil and drought complaints probable with sharp reaction."

(2) "Think that good weather during July has been discounted, while much depends upon August; think market near bottom for the present—recommend long holdings."

(3) "Heavy rains have fallen Eastern Belt."

(4) "Market seems to have got temporarily short."

(5) "Advance caused by bears buying to cover. Weather reports seem less favourable."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

9:30 A.M.:

"Heavy rains East Belt. Vicksburg (Mississippi) Oklahoma, Texas, entire Belt cloudy."

9:05 P.M.:

"Short covering, moderate trade fixing, some prospects, showery weather East."

From Dallas, Texas:

"Showers continue consider unfavourable, think boll-weevil complaints will be plentiful."

From Liverpool: "Less selling pressure inducing short covering. Some trade buying weather reports less favourable. Frequent showers causing anxiety of Boll-Weevil. Cotton goods and yarn markets quiet but firm."

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Market strong on heavy rains at many points. Looks higher.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, July 26.
Opening	11.09
Closing	11.17 plus 21
July	11.17 plus 21
August	11.10 plus 21
September	11.06 plus 21
October	10.90
November	10.87 plus 21
December	10.86 plus 20
January	10.70
February	10.85 plus 18
March	10.79
April	10.89 plus 20
May	10.86 plus 20
June	10.83 plus 20
July	10.80 plus 20
Middling Spot	11.63 plus 09

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, July 26.
Bales	5,000
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	300
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON

	Liverpool, July 26.
Scinde Fully Good	8.15 plus 10
Scinde Fine	8.43 plus 10
Scinde Superfine	8.63 plus 10
Bengal Good	7.90 plus 10
Bengal Fully Good	8.15 plus 10
Bengal Fine	8.40 plus 10
Oomra Good	8.45 plus 10
Oomra Fully Good	8.75 plus 10
Oomra Fine	9.05 plus 10
Broach Fully Good	9.60 plus 10
Broach Fine	9.85 plus 10
Broach Superfine	10.10 plus 10

BOMBAY.

Good buying followed by Profit taking—Steady Liverpool—Closed steady.

Bombay, July 27.

Following a rise of 41 points in New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 404/8 for Broach Apl/May delivery and improved to Rs. 407/12. At this level some profit-taking depressed prices to Rs. 403/8 but again improved to Rs. 407/-; Liverpool was steady and rates at 4.30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach July/Aug	381 4 0
Broach Apl/May	403 4 0
Oomra Dec/Jan	372 4 0
Bengal Dec/Jan	329 4 0

SEWBI MARKET.

Bombay, July 27.

Liverpool quotations being 6 points higher the market opened at Rs. 405 for Broach A/M delivery and ruled quiet but steady with a small business. Rates at 4.30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M 384	
Broach J/A 404 4	
Oomra D/J 372 8	
Bengal D/J 330	

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	July 27.
July	235.40 plus 0.80
Oct.	239.80 plus 3.30
Jan.	239.70 plus 2.90

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, July 27.

Bengal 329 D. J.	
Broach 408 A. M.	
Broach 381 J. A.	
Omra 372 D. J.	

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	323 316 309 301
S. P.	321 314 307 290
Rajputana	323 316 309 301
Broach	398 393 383 376
S. D.	393 388 381 374
P. A.	406 401 394 386
K. V.	389 384 379 372
Dholera	386 381 376 369
Kalajin	384 381 376 369
Cutch	389 384 377
Surat	449 444 439 434
Rajpippa	445 440 435 430
Nasari	469 464 459 454
Omra No 3	377 370 363 359
C. P. No. 1	399 392 385 375
C. P. No. 2	388 381 374 364
Khandesh	
Mathia	
Southern Western	385 380 373 366
Comptah	400 390 380

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 27.

Castor-seeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 50-8-6; Highest Rs. 50-10-6; Closing Rs. 50-10.

Castor-seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 49-5; Highest Rs. 49-6-6; Lowest Rs. 49-4-6; Closing Rs. 49-4.

Cotton-seeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 4-9; Closing Rs. 4-9-4 1-2.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 56-10-6; Highest Rs. 56-14-6; Closing Rs. 56-12.

READY COTTON SALES.

100 Toyomakwa Dholera 382.	
100 DO Khandesh 303.	
100 Bussan & Co Khandesh 305	
100 H. Nenshi & Co Dharmabad 350	
100 Gokuldas Dossa Mathia 287.	
100 DO Antoli 383.	
100 Volkart Bros Saita 330	
100 G. V. Lanke & Co Nagar 303	
100 A. Damodar & Co Itola 382	
100 Forbes & Co. Khandesh 350	
100 DO DO 300	
100 Mithabhai Nather & Co Broach 399	
100 Sharaf Copar & Co Kampala 615	
100 Niss & Co Beawar 324	

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, July 26.
July	19.05 plus 47
August	19.05 plus 47
September	19.35 plus 52
October	19.50 plus 52
November	19.50 plus 52
December	19.63 plus 52
January	19.60 plus 52
February	19.60 plus 52
March	19.69 plus 50
April	19.69 plus 50
May	19.74 plus 53
June	19.74 plus 53
July	19.74 plus 53
Sakellariadis F.G.F. Spot	19.95 plus 50

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association, Ltd.).

GOLD.

Ready	21 7 6
1 Sawan	21 7 6
2 Sawan	21 8 0
National City	21 9 0
N. Manordass	21 8 0
N. Motilal	21 7 6

SILVER.

	Bombay, July 27.
London Ready	27 7 0
London Forward	27 6 0
American Cent.	69 0 0
China Opening	2 8 10
China Closing	2 8 8
Ready	62 12 0
1 Sawan Opening 62-12; Highest 62-15; Lowest 62-10; Now 62-11.	
Tejmundi 87.	
2 Sawan Opening 62-12 6; Highest 62-15 6; Lowest 62-16 0; Now 62-12.	
Tejmundi 1-4.	

Tone of Silver:—Sellers scarce. There are no sellers in the market except 1-16 over the quoted rates.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 27.

B. C. Rate T. T. 1/5-27/82, D. D. 1/5-7/8.

London:—

Banks Selling T. T. 1/5-27/82 July.
Banks Selling D. D. 1/5-29/32.
Banks Selling T. T. 1/5-7/8 Aug.
Banks Selling T. T. 1/5-29/32 Sept.
Banks Buying T. T. 1/5-29/32.
Banks Buying D. D. 1/5-15/16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6-5/32 July-Aug.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6-2/16 Sept.

New York:—

B. C. T. T. 277-1/2.
Banks Selling T. T. 277.
Banks Buying T. T. 275-3/4.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 270-3/4.

Paris:—

Banks Selling D. D. 922.
Banks Buying D. D. 934.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 930.

Japan:—

Banks Selling T. T. 126-1/4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 123 1-4

Hongkong:—

Banks Selling D. D. 139 3/4

Shanghai:—

Banks Selling D. D. 184.

Singapore:—

Banks Selling D. D. 156.

Java:—

Banks Selling D. D. 90-1/4.

CROSS RATES:—

New York-London 4.85 11-16 26th inst.

Shanghai-London 2.8 5-6 27th inst.

London-Japan 1 10 7-16 26th inst.

London-Paris 124.05 26th inst.

London-Belgium 34.90 26th inst.

London-Switzerland 25.23 26th inst.

London-Italy 92.85 26th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold 44-4-11 1-4 26th inst.: 44-4-10 2-25th inst.

Silver London Ready 27 7-16 26th inst.

27 5-16 25th inst.

Silver London Forward 27 3-8 26th inst.

27 5-16 25th inst.

Silver New York Ready 60 1-8 26th inst.

59 15-16 25th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 1-8 per cent.

26th inst.; 4 1-16 per cent. 25th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 5-16 per cent.

26th inst.; 4 1-4 per cent. 25th inst.

Imperial Bank rate 5 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 4 1-2 per cent.

Money—Inter Bank Call 3 per cent.

3 Mos. 2 1-2 per cent.

6 Mos. 3 1-2 per cent.

12 Mos. 4 1-4 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

SECURITIES

Bombay, July 27.

3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 74

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94.</

TRADE AND FINANCE.

NEW LOAN OF RS. 35 CRORES

WEAKNESS IN GILT-EDGED MARKET

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEWS.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 27.

MONEY.

Easiness has been further evident in the money market and the call rate has fallen to 2-1/2-2-3/4 per cent. The trade demand has again contracted, the latest shrinkage being Rs. 187.56 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to three months 2-1/2 per cent. and four to six months 3 per cent. The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 20th July shows an increase of Rs. 274.77 lacs in the cash balance which now stands at Rs. 19,52,91,000 as compared with Rs. 29.31 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 24.98, an increase of 3.51 per cent. over last week. Government Securities Loans, Cash credits and inland bills discounted were all down by Rs. 45.57 lacs, Rs. 49.39 lacs, Rs. 92.33 lacs and Rs. 71.88 lacs respectively. Government deposits have increased by Rs. 53.48 lacs to Rs. 5.36 crores, while other deposits are down by Rs. 29.76 lacs to Rs. 72.26 crores. The bank rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

NEW LOAN.

The terms of the new loan are considered by the market to be very satisfactory and suggest that the loan will meet with the unqualified approval of the investing public. The opportunity extended by Government for both short and long term investment is one of the most desirable features of the new loan. The yield obtainable is higher than the return on last year's loan and is nearly comparable to that on the Government securities of other gold standard countries, notably Great Britain. Furthermore, the prevailing prices of rupee securities justify the issuance of the loan on the basis offered. It is well to remember that the but partial success of last year's loan necessitated the employment of Treasury Bills. It is therefore generally felt in the market that it is in its best interest to accord full support to the new loan, for its complete success would obviate to a great extent the necessity for the issuance of Treasury bills, which in busy seasons prove somewhat inconvenient.

As has been repeatedly pointed out, India's best interests have long demanded a cessation of outward flow of her capital, and Government are to be commended upon having resolutely created so effective a remedy.

It is reported that yesterday evening the Managing Governors of the Imperial Bank invited a number of leading bankers of the City to a conference at which they described and discussed the advantageous terms of the loan. That the Governors should have taken this action is a desirable innovation, and one that is highly approved by both the bankers and the public.

Speculative interest preceding the announcement of the terms of the new Government loan occasioned weakness in the gilt-edged market and practically all scrips registered losses. 5-1/2 per cent. Paper declined to Rs. 74.4 and 1945/55 Loan to Rs. 106. 5 per cent. 1935 Loan receded to Rs. 100.14 while that of 1933 remained unchanged at Rs. 102.2. 5-1/2 per cent. 1928 Bonds kept steady at Rs. 105.6. 6 per cent. Bonds 1930 and 1931 changed hands at Rs. 102.13 and Rs. 103.14 and 1932 at Rs. 105.4. 6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan was unmoved at Rs. 110.14. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan eased to Rs. 87 and 1934-37 to Rs. 93.8.

The Currency return of the 22nd July 1928 shows an increase of Rs. 84.98 lacs in note circulation now amounting to Rs. 179.77 crores. Silver coin and bullion under coinage have also increased by Rs. 79.01 lacs to Rs. 99.97 crores and by Rs. 5.94 lacs to Rs. 2.43 crores respectively, while gold coin and bullion remained unchanged at Rs. 29.76 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 73.53, as against 73.39 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

At the outset conditions in sterling exchange were quiet and dull due to the small number of export bills appearing and a rumour in certain quarters that Government might accept tenders at 1s. 5 7/8d. Yesterday, however, following the repeated rejection of all tenders of sterling, the tone of the market became more healthy with sellers of ready T. T. at 1s. 5 7/8d. and buyers at 1s. 5 29/32d. Rates in the forward market are steady with a good number of sellers, the following being the quotations:—Ready August 1s. 5 7/8d.; September 1s. 5 29/32d.; October 1s. 5 15/16d.; November 1s. 5 31/32d.; and December-January 1s. 6d.

The dollar sterling quotation declined from dot. 4.86-9/32 to dot. 4.85-23/32. French francs appreciated to 124.04 while

the Belgia and the Italian lira were steady at about 34.90 and 92.85 respectively.

GOLD.

Gold was steady at first owing to conditions in exchange, but as the week ended, became quieter as a result of improved tone in sterling. Trading was on a small scale for near though a fair amount of business was done for forward deliveries. The price for ready improved from Rs. 21/7/6 to Rs. 21/8/0, but later eased to Rs. 21/7/9 per tola. Stocks on hand rose to some 3 lacs tolas following fresh arrivals, but the daily off-take is unchanged at about 10,000 tolas. Sovereign rates were unaltered during the week at Rs. 13/7/6 for ready and Rs. 13/7/9 for delivery 30th July. In London the quotation for gold advanced from 84s. 10-1/2d. to 84s. 11-1/4d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21/8/0 and Rs. 21/7/6 for ready, Rs. 21/8/3 and Rs. 21/7/9 for 2nd August settlement and Rs. 21/8/6 and Rs. 21/7/9 for 1st September settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring \$12,500 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about \$20,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 28,89,714 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be \$5,000.

SILVER.

Sharp fluctuations have been the feature of the silver market this week, there having been brought about by the reported estrangement in the diplomatic relations of China and Japan, which induced Shanghai speculators to sell foreign exchanges heavily. The Shanghai London rate soared to as high as 2s. 8-5/8d. and this considerably strengthened both the local and London markets. During the latter part of the week, though, easier advices from Shanghai caused a fall in the rate. America operated both ways, but interest centered more in buying, while China banks were relatively inactive. The highest rate of the week was on Monday when it touched Rs. 63/3, a gain of about a rupee over the previous day's quotation. At this figure a reaction set in and ready oscillated about Rs. 62/10 per 100 tolas during the balance of the week. In spite of the wide range of prices, the total volume of business done was comparatively small, the daily average off-take being estimated at some 60 bars. Stocks on hand are still light, at about 1,800 bars, the bulk of which is held for Calcutta account. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London rose from 2s. 7-7/8d. to 2s. 8-5/8d., but declined to 2s. 8-7/16d. and closed at 2s. 8-5/8d. At the close on former advices from Shanghai our market assumed a steadier tone. The highest and lowest rates in London were 27-7/16d. and 27-1/16d. for ready and 27-7/16d. and 27-1/16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 63/3 and Rs. 62/2 for ready Rs. 62/15 and Rs. 61/14 for 6th August settlement and Rs. 62/14 and 61/12 for 3rd September settlement. There is no silver arriving by the incoming mail. Exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about \$467,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 941 bars and Rs. 27,454 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be \$63,000.

SHARES.

This being the settlement week a fair volume of business was transacted in the share market, particularly for carry-overs. After a brief spurt, the cotton mill section relapsed and closed easy. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal shares:—Bombay Dyeing's Rs. 895-882/8; Centurys Rs. 412-8-406-4; Central India Rs. 512-8-505; Crescent Rs. 158-12-156-4; Fazulbhai Rs. 865-855; Indian Bleaching Rs. 243-12-237-8; Indore Malwa Rs. 383-12-382-8; Kohinoor Rs. 246-4-238-12; Madhooji Rs. 75-73-12; New Great Rs. 262-8-261-4-255; Pearls Rs. 565-557-8; Simplex Rs. 125-126-4-120; and Swadeshi Rs. 465-478-12.

In the miscellaneous section Tata Steel shares were fairly steady upon receipt of favourable reports concerning the likely termination of the strike at Jamshedpur. Ordys. improved from the previous closing of Rs. 76/8 to Rs. 78/4 but closed at Rs. 77/4. Defds. similarly rose from Rs. 283/8 to Rs. 287/8 and closed at Rs. 285. Andhra Valleys slightly receded from Rs. 717/8 to Rs. 715 and Tata Hydros from Rs. 1,083-12 to Rs. 1,080. Alcockes were down from Rs. 381-4 to Rs. 375 and Bombay Burma Trading shares from Rs. 788-12 to Rs. 777/8, but closed at Rs. 783-12. Bombay Trams slightly eased from Rs. 155-10 to Rs. 152/8. Steam shares were almost steady, Bombay steams closing at Rs. 288-12 and Scindia

steams at Rs. 14-12. Cement shares ruled quiet during the week, Bundi Cements being quoted at Rs. 24/6, Indian Cements at Rs. 366/4, Katni Ordys. at Rs. 265 with Defds. being placed at Rs. 950. In railway shares Central Provinces improved from Rs. 101x.d. to Rs. 108x.d., Gujarat Rlys. from Rs. 90 to Rs. 82 and Sialkot from Rs. 101/8 to Rs. 103. Ahmed, Prantij and Tapi Valleys were unchanged at Rs. 920 and 715x.d. respectively.

Among bank shares Imperial Banks are quoted at Rs. 1,461x.d. and Contributions at Rs. 360x.d. Bank of India shares rose to Rs. 96/4, while those of the Central Banks were almost unchanged at Rs. 26.

CALCUTTA.

The price of Hessians were almost stationary at Rs. 20/4, while jute shares in Calcutta market were inactive owing to the steadiness in the raw material.

YARN MARKET.

Bombay, July 27.

In spite of continuance of the mill strike in Bombay and owing to absence of satisfactory demand during the last few weeks, yarn market has continued to remain dull and declining and the depression was accentuated by a further sharp decline in the prices of raw material during the week under review enquiries were considerably curtailed and the offers received were at such low rates which could hardly result into actual business. There has been some slight improvement at the close of the week on account of some improvement in cotton prices but on the whole the market continued lifeless and turnover was very limited. The report from consuming districts are not at all satisfactory and everywhere buying is from hand to mouth in as much as neither dealers nor consumers have any confidence in the present level of prices.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Prices in Manchester have declined to some extent but demand in the local market has been so restricted that dealers have been offering much lower prices and no business of importance has been possible. In American single yarns business is practically at a stand still owing to Japanese competition whereas in twofolds there has been a wide difference in prices.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Import houses have been able to sell a few bales at somewhat lower rates but the bulk of the business in much smaller. Dealers have been busy disposing off their stocks at the best market rates and do not show any inclination to make fresh purchases unless at much lower prices. In twofold Grey and Bleached yarns there has not been much stock but Shanghai quotations are lowered further and this has been making the Japanese business practically difficult. Demand from consuming districts is also limited although at lower level of prices off-take has been slightly improving. Sampin do not show much change whereas exchange has closed slightly weaker.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

Prices continue to decline in the absence of any important buying and due to heavy stocks and the nervousness created amongst the dealers owing to weakness reported from the supplying markets. Demand continues meagre and the South Indian Railway strike has also considerably hampered the purchases from that important market.

INDIAN YARNS.

There are yet no signs of the termination of the mill strike in the near future and although scarcity is keenly felt in certain well known styles most of the requirements amongst the consuming districts have been supplied by the upcountry mills who have even lowered their rates in sympathy with decline in cotton prices. There are very small stocks in the local market as well as with the mills but most of the buying is now attracted to the upcountry markets where the mills have been taking full advantage of the situation. Enquiries from consuming districts have been consequently limited.

The future outlook seems to be quite uncertain at present but much more will depend upon the course of the cotton prices during the next few days.

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET.

We have received the following weekly report from Messrs. Gulah and Co., Karachi dated 24th Inst:—

Small business is reported in Larkhanas and the Upper Sind. Both the scrips are still wanting. The Upper Sind Light Railway Company has recommended a final dividend of Rs. 1/8 per share for the half year ending 31st March 1928 making a total of 3 1/2 per cent for the year.

The Karachi Electric has once again been an active market seeing violent fluctuations and closing quiet. So long this scrip is manipulated on the Bombay Stock Exchange, the speculative sentiment will prevail. The Karachi Municip-

pality has decided by majority to have their own plant for the electrification of all the Municipal Roads, Buildings etc. after the expiry of the present contract. This has brought out many local sellers. It will involve the Company into a loss of about Seventy Thousand Rupees per annum. The Hyderabad Electric have been wanting.

The Flour Mill shares have been a quiet market. There is nothing to report in the Security Market and the announcement of the new loan and its terms are anxiously awaited. As anticipated in our last report the Bank rate has fallen to 5 per cent.

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

Bombay, July 27.

Since our last report, no business is done in Coal, and the labour strike is yet lingering on, hence the market is absolutely dull and quiet.

Tenders for about 8,000 tons Best Bengal Coal are invited by the Nasik Distillery.

S. S. Cydonia with Deshgarhi Coal is expected to arrive to-day.

STEAMERS DISCHARGING COAL IN THE STREAM.

16th July, 1928.—S.S. Carlow Castle, Durban Navigation, Turner Morrison and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE WITH COAL CARGO.

27-7-1928.—S.S. Cydonia, Desh./Seeh./Poni, Andrew Yule and Co., Noonodih-Coal, Kalyanji Mavji and Co.

29th April, 1928.—S.S. Englestan, Victoria Baraboni, Chonitai Harilal and Co.

31st July, 1928.—S.S. Arabistan, Desh./Seeh./Poni, Ghushick/Bhagatadee, S. D. Shethia and Co.

QUOTATIONS.

Natal Group Coal, Ex-Scales Darukhana, Rs. 18-4.

Burnside Natal Coal, Ex-Scales Darukhana, Rs. 18-4.

Deshgarhi C. I. F. Rs. 16-8, Ex-Scales Darukhana, Rs. 18.

Seepore-Ponitai C. I. F. Rs. 16-4, Ex-Scales Darukhana, Rs. 17-12.

Victoria and Baraboni, C. I. F. Rs. 16.

Noonodih-Jitpur, C.I.F. Rs. 16.

Bhagatadee, C.I.F., Rs. 15.

Ghushick, C.I.F., Rs. 15-4.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 27.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, Stock and Share Brokers, have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest prices.
£ s. d.	
Andhra Valley (7-1/2 1933 Notes)	103 10 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordys.	
Stock	92 0 0
Australian 5 per cent. Loan (1935/45)	99 0 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 14 0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordys.)	0 16 6
Chartered Bank of India A. and China	22 5 0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	7 1 0
French 5 per cent. Rentes	18 5 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn	137 10 0
India 3-1/2 per cent. Sterling Stock	71 10 0
India 4-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan (1950-55)	93 10 0
India 3 per cent. Sterling Stock	61 10 0
National Bank of India Ltd.	54 15 0
Nitrate Railway (Ordys.)	7 6 0
P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	9 10 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1/2 per cent. Debts.	81 0 0
Southern Punjab Railway (Ord. Stock)	203 10 0
Southern Punjab Railway (4 per cent. Pref. Stock)	93 10 0
Tata Power (7-1/2 per cent. 'B' Debts, 1934-48)	102 0 0
War Loan 5 per cent. (1929-47)	102 0 0

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 26.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes:—August shipment sellers 47/9. Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes:—August shipment sellers 47. Wheat South Australian:—July/Aug. shipment sellers 48/9. Wheat Choice White, Karachi:—July/Aug. shipment sellers 48/6.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 26.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta:—Jan/March per cwt. 12/8-1/4 value. Oct/Dec. per cwt. 12/9-3/4 value. C and F Bombay:—Oct/Dec. per cwt. 12/8-3/4 value. C and F Karachi:—Oct/Dec. per cwt. 12/9-1/2 value.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 26.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-3/8 p.c. Interest 7 days' market Loans 3-1/2 p.c. Banks Bills 3 months 4-1/8 p.c. Bank Bills 6 months 4-5/16 p.c. Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3/4 p.c. Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 26.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. 24/11-1/4.

Wonderful Tonic Effect of PHOSFERINE



MR. FRANK FORBES-ROBERTSON

the Brilliant Actor, so widely esteemed for his distinguished portrayal of "David Garrick," and his impressive rendering of "The Stranger" in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," writes:—

"I SHOULD like to express my keen appreciation of the wonderful tonic effects of Phosferine. I have found it invaluable during days of strenuous rehearsal and the playing of heavy parts at night. I have never found any remedy soothe jangled nerves so gratefully as Phosferine. I can heartily recommend it to all nervous sufferers as a genuine and wholesome remedy."

From the very first day you take PHOSFERINE you will gain new confidence, new life, new endurance. It makes you eat better, and sleep better, and you will look as fit as you feel. Phosferine is given with equally good results to the children.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics for

Influenza Debility Neuralgia Fatness Malaria
Indigestion Mental Exhaustion Loss of Appetite Headache
Sleeplessness Maternity Weakness Lassitude Brain Fog
Exhaustion Weak Digestion Neuritis Nerve Shock
Rheumatism
Made in Liquid and Tablets, each sold in 3 sizes, the larger sizes are the more economical.
Proprietors: ASHTON & PARSONS, LIMITED, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Indian Depot: P. O. Box 431, BOMBAY.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

CONSIDERABLE FALL IN 3 1/2 PER CENT PAPER

SHARES QUIET AND DULL.

Bombay, July 27.

The Share market ruled quiet and dull in the absence of any fresh business. The only business dealt in was of transfers and prices registered very small changes. Mill shares fluctuated within a narrow limit and closed with a poor undertone. Tata Iron Deferreds opened at Rs. 282-8 but declined to Rs. 279-6 on nervous liquidation on reports of reports of negotiations broken off at Jamshedpur. There was little support at this level and prices recovered slightly. Scindia, Burmah Hydros and Cement shares were steady while Al-cocks displayed a weaker tone.

COTTON.		100 Hoshiarpur		97 8 0
COTTON MILLS.		100 Khulna Bagirhaut Rly.		95 0 0
Bombay, July 27.		90 Mandhra Bhon		77 0 0
Paid	Closing	100 Sara Siraigunj		97 0 0
ud.	Rates.	100 Salkote		102 0 0
	Rs. a. p.	100 Sindh Lt. Rly.		140 0 0
100 Ahmed. Advance	380 0 0	100 Upper Sindh		88 8 0
50 Apollo	7 0 0	500 Tapti Valley		720 0 0
500 Bombay Cotton	241 4 0	MISCELLANEOUS.		
2200 Bombay Dyeing	881 4 0	100 Ahmedabad Electric		143 0 0
200 Fazulbhai	855 0 0	100 Andhra Valley		712 8 0
250 Century	403 12 0	100 Alcock		370 0 0
100 Cotaba Land	130 0 0	125 B. Burma		783 12 0
500 Central India Pref	486 4 0	125 B. Burma No. 1		285 0 0
100 Coorla	160 0 0	10 Br. India Insurance		7 4 0
100 Crescent	155 10 0	50 Tramway Pref.		70 0 0
250 Currin	190 0 0	250 Bockay Steam		287 8 0
500 David	240 0 0	50 Bombay Telephone D.X		53 8 0
250 Dawn	580 0 0	10 Bundi Cement		24 4 0
200 Edward Sassoon	96 4 0	100 Indian Cement		364 6 0
10 E. D. Sassoon	0 12 6	100 United Cement		101 0 0
100 Elphinstone	13 12 0	10 Central India Mining		15 0 0
50 Finlay	123 12 0	41 Eastern Chemical Ord.		4 8 0
500 F. Petit	335 0 0	sh. 2. do. do. Defd.		1 4 0
100 Globe	20 0 0	100 Katni Ordinary		263 12 0
100 Gokak	123 12 0	100 Katni Deferred		940 0 0
100 Indian Bleaching	237 8 0	25 New India Insur.		21 0 0
95 Central India	505 0 0	10 Punjab P. Cement Ord.		16 0 0
100 Indore Malwa	382 8 0	10 Punjab P. Cement Pref.		13 8 0
250 Jamshed Mfg.	37 8 0	50 Sassoon and Alliance		
50 Kastoorchand	16 12 0	Silk Mills		88 0 0
100 Khataur	96 4 0	10 Shiverajpur		31 8 0
100 Kohinoor	238 0 0	15 Scindia Steam		14 0 0
100 Laxmi Cotton	1735 0 0	75 Tata Iron Deferred		280 0 0
100 Madhavrai Sed.	8 0 0	990 Tata Iron Deferred		285 0 0
100 Madhooji	70 0 0	90 Tata Iron 1st Pref.		139 0 0
100 Manekji Petit	1500 0 0	100 Tata Iron 2nd Pref.		92 0 0
100 Meyer Sassoon	80 0 0	100 Tata Hydro		1078 12 0
100 Morarji	1610 0 0	100 Tata Oil		32 0 0
200 New Great	256 4 0	100 Tata Power Ord.		518 12 0
100 New City	120 0 0	1000 Tata Power Pref.		917 8 0
200 Pearls	556 4 0	Tata Iron Ord.		76 8 0

BOMBAY CITY
AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mayor's Children's Relief Fund Subscribers' Meeting, Corporation Hall, 12 noon (B. T.).

Sir Lallubhai Samaldas's Address on Agricultural Commission's Report, Servants of India Society's Hall, 4 p.m.

Harwood League: Ulsters v. Bombay Gym, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

S. S. "Kaiser-i-Hind" with outward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Public meeting on Bardoli and Lord Birkenhead, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m., Mr. Jammadas M. Mehta to preside.

SUNDAY July 29.

Muslims' protest against alleged attack on Islam, Jumma Masjid, 9-30 p.m. (B. T.).

Eighth annual general meeting of the Bombay Co-operative Institute, Servants of India Society's Home, 4 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Clan Line s.s. "Bichanan" left Liverpool on the evening of the 25th inst.

DEPRESSED INDIA ASSOCIATION.

An urgent meeting of the Managing Committee will be held to-morrow (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.), at the New Reading Room, Ripon Road.

PORT ARYA SAMAJ.

Pandit Dwivedinath Sharma will deliver a public lecture on "Dalit Odhar" to-morrow (Sunday), at 9 a.m. in the Hall of Arya Samaj at Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND.

A meeting of the Subscribers of the Mayor's Relief Fund for Children will be held in the Corporation Hall, to-day (Saturday), at 12 noon (B. T.).

YOUNG MEN'S PARSEE ASSOCIATION.

The Ninth Annual meeting of the above Association comes off to-morrow (Sunday), at the Association's premises Gamdevi, at 10 a.m.

KHAR YOUTH LEAGUE.

The second general body meeting of the members of the Khar Youth League will take place to-morrow (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. in the Laxmi Society Pavilion 10th Road, Khar.

YOGA DISCOURSES.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct a public class on Karma Yoga in English at Messrs. Batliboi's Institute, Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street, to-day (Saturday) next, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 26th July 1928 to 6 a.m. of 27th July 1928:—
Small-pox attack 1, death 1; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 83. Total Mortality this day last year was 80.

THE LINLITHGOW REPORT.

Under the auspices of the Institute of Political and Social Science Sir Lallubhai Samaldas will deliver an address on "Agricultural Commission's Report—a criticism," at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day (Saturday), at 4 p.m. Dr. Harold H. Mann will preside. The public are cordially invited to attend.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Viswananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagavad Gita at Shyamji Ladia building, Matunga, (G. I. P.) to-day (Saturday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

The Swami will conduct a class in English on Bhagavad Gita at the Ashram, Khar, to-morrow (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S. T.).

GEETA CLASSES.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagavad Gita at the General Educational Society's English School, Dadar, to-morrow (Sunday), next at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.).

The Swami will also conduct another public class on Bhagavad Gita in English at Dr. Chhotatala's Bungalow, Borivli, the same evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

SANTA CRUZ YOUTH LEAGUE.

The members of the Santa Cruz Youth League will meet Dr. M. S. Patel, Ph.D. in an informal talk on "What The Youths of Other Countries Do and the Work Before the Indian Youths" at Anand Bhavan (Shet Kanji Karsandas Bungalow), Godhbandar Road, to-day (Saturday), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.). All

interested in the Youth Movement are cordially invited to attend.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the Head Office of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day (Saturday), at 5 p.m. (S. T.), when Principal T. A. Kulkarni, will deliver a lecture on "Crime and Punishment" and Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudhe, B.A., on "Co-operative Movement".

The students of the Class will visit the Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, (G. I. P. Rly.), to-morrow (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S. T.).

BARDOLI & LORD BIRKENHEAD.

Under the auspices of the Bardoli Satyagraha Sahayak Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday), at 6 p.m. at Marwadi Vidyalaya, when speeches will be made on Bardoli and Lord Birkenhead. Mr. Jammadas Madhavji Mehta will preside and Messrs. B. G. Kher, Purshotandas Trikamdas, Mrs. Ratanben Mehta, Messrs. K. P. Khadi, Kar, Vithaldas D. Govindji, Balabhai Desai, Prabhudas Modi and others will address the meeting.

CONCERT OF INDIAN MUSIC.

A concert of Indian music organised by the Municipality will be given in the Hall of the Working Men's Institute, Damodar Hall, situated in Bachubai Building, Elphinstone Road, near the Parel Tram Terminus, to-day (Saturday), at 9 p.m. (S. T.), by Mr. Krishna R. Chonkar. It is open to the public free of charge.

INDIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE

TO-DAY'S FIXTURES AT PAREL GROUND.

4-30 p.m.—Y. M. C. A. Naigao v. Bengal Club A.

5-30 p.m.—Matunga Hindus A v. King's Circle F. C.

TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) AT THE COOPERAGE.

4-30 p.m.—Bengal Club (B) v. Colaba Rangers.

5-30 p.m.—Kanara F. C. (A) v. Portuguese Associated.

LADIES AND BARDOLI

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha a public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday), at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Shree Katohi Visha Osval Wadi, Durgri Street, Mandvi, for Bardoli Satyagrah. Shrimatee Ratanben Mehta and others will speak.

HOUSE COLLAPSE AT KALBADEVI

In the early hours of Friday morning the quiet locality of Kalbadevi was thrown into considerable consternation by the thundering sound caused by the collapse of a portion of a five-storied building. The building belonging to Mr. Anubal Pranjivandas and was an old structure. All of a sudden a portion facing the latrine of the fifth storey collapsed which awakened the residents of the locality who were fast asleep. The fire-brigade engineer from Byeculla, Babula Tank and Bhuleshwar arrived on the spot and with the assistance of the police removed the tenants, none of whom was injured.

HOUSE COLLAPSE IN CARPENTER STREET.

In First Carpenter Street a four-storied house belonging to one Lalji Maharaj fell down at about 6 p.m. Fortunately the residents of the house got timely warning as the house began to shake before collapse, and so all of them ran down. So fortunately no one was injured. The rear portion of the house as well as some portion of the left side of the house has completely collapsed.

SQUABBLE OVER MONEY ENDS FATALLY

A squabble over money at Church Gate Street on Thursday resulted in the death of a Mahomedan which was a subject of enquiry by the Coroner on Friday. It appeared the foreman of the Bombay Development Department paid the workers on Thursday. Subsequently one Gaffoor, who, it is alleged, is a notorious character, came and began to demand money from a worker. Karim Shaikh Chand, a workman, objected to the presence of Gaffoor and told him to go away. Gaffoor thereupon, it is alleged, picked up an iron bar and struck Karim on his head. Karim was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died soon after admission. Gaffoor is still at large.

A RAILWAY FATALITY

Natline Misquita, an Indian Christian woman, residing at Andheri, was crossing the railway lines after finishing her work in the field on Thursday when she was run over by a railway train. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she succumbed to her injuries.

At the Coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

CHEATING THE CUSTOMS

A SWISS MERCHANT SENTENCED

On four charges of cheating the Customs in respect of an aggregate of Rs. 1,035-3-0 being the difference in Customs duty on four consignments of watch materials and tools imported by him in 1926-27, the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay convicted and sentenced Alfred Guggishberg, a Swiss merchant, to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 on each charge, the sentences of imprisonments to run concurrently.

PROSECUTION STORY.

The prosecution story was that the accused was the representative in Bombay of the Swiss firm, Messrs. Emile Geiser, who dealt in watch materials and tools. In 1926-27 four consignments arrived in the name of the accused and they were cleared through the Customs, after the usual procedure of producing the invoices and declaring their values on the bills of entries. On the 29th July, 1927, on receipt of certain information, a search-warrant was obtained from the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the offices of the accused were searched.

SEIZURE OF FILES.

Among other papers two files were seized, in which duplicate invoices relating to the above four consignments were found. They were styled as "definite invoices" and the value of the consignments mentioned therein were found to be 2-1/2 to 3 times more than those actually declared by the accused in the bills of entry for the purposes of assessment. In this way the accused cheated the Customs in respect of four consignments and the difference in the duty amounted to Rs. 1,035-3-0.

Mr. Caroe for the accused informed the Court that his client had already made good to the Customs authorities the amount in respect of which he was charged and therefore His Worship should take a lenient view of the offence. Besides his client was suffering from appendicitis and was to have left shortly for home.

Mr. Thanawala, Police Prosecutor, did not stress for a deterrent sentence. His Worship sentenced the accused as above.

SMUGGLING ILLICIT CHARAS

TWO RAMPURIS SENTENCED

For being in possession of and importing into Bombay illicit, charas, Kalbeli Naxir and Kurshed Bashir, two Rampuri Mahomedans, were sentenced to one month's and two months' hard labour respectively by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Friday.

Inspector Hudson of the Excise Department in the course of his evidence stated that both the accused alighted at Victoria Terminus from the 8 Up Calcutta Mail on the 9th instant when they were detained on suspicion. They were searched and the first accused was found to be in possession of 8 pounds 16 tolas of charas and the second had with him 7 pounds 25 tolas. About 5 pounds of charas was recovered when a pillow belonging to the second accused was opened up. Both had third class tickets from Delhi to Bombay.

Both the accused pleaded "guilty" and said that they did not know that a license was required to import charas.

Pressing for a deterrent sentence Inspector Hudson alleged the accused belonged to a notorious gang of charas smugglers and refused to give out information regarding the gang.

The Magistrate passed the above sentence.

ACCIDENT OR MURDER?

MARWARI'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH

Mystery surrounds the death of a Marwari hawker who fell down from the third floor of a house at Foras Road at about 11 p.m. on Thursday and succumbed to his injuries before he reached the hospital. It appeared Omulal Kala (50) was residing in a brothel run by Radhabai at Foras Road. He called his wife Sardarbai aged twenty years, four days ago and she too lived in the brothel with her husband. On Thursday at about 4 p.m. according to the evidence of Sardarbai Omulal who was addicted to drink began to take liquor and by 8 p.m. he was so drunk that he started abusing the people residing in the building. Some Mahomedans came to assault him, but he hid himself in the house. Later on, it is alleged, a prostitute named Malkabai assaulted him with slippers. At about 11 p.m. Mariambai and Mayabai, both prostitutes, assaulted him. He came into the room to find a stick when it is stated that both these women lifted him from his feet and threw him down. The police being informed removed the injured man to the J. J. Hospital, but he died on the way.

The Coroner held an inquest and after recording evidence of Sardarbai adjourned further hearing to enable the police to make enquiries.

HIGH COURT

A MURDEROUS ASSAULT

SIX ACCUSED CONVICTED

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, six Mahomedans, two men, three women and a boy aged 12, were put up on the charge of murder and abetment.

The accused in the case are (1) Ashraf Gulam Sawar, (2) Ibrahim Din Mahomed, (3) Jainabi Mastanbi, (4) Aminabi Sadatjan, (5) Fatmabi Sadatjan, and Albar Gulam Sawar.

The third accused Jainabi who was the wife of the first accused, was the keeper of a brothel in which the other two women who were sisters were living as prostitutes. The sixth accused, a boy of 12, was the brother of the first accused, and the second accused was a friend of the latter.

It was alleged that on June 1, while a coachman, Rahiman by name, was going to his stable in the lane, he was accosted by the first accused who caught hold of him by his neck and tripped him down. The second accused came on the scene armed with a long stick, and dealt a severe blow on the head of the victim. The women accused also picked up sticks and joined in the attack and the boy supplied a piece of wood to the first accused. The coachman who was severely belaboured became unconscious and died in the hospital.

It was stated that the motive for the crime was that the deceased had abused the third accused and threatened to create a disturbance at her place. Consequently her husband took up the cudgel on her behalf and waylaid the deceased as he was passing.

The jury, after an hour's consultation, unanimously found the first two accused guilty of murder. His Lordship sentenced both to transportation for life remarking that the only extenuating circumstance for them was that the assault was not premeditated and it was done in the heat of the moment.

The three women were found guilty of causing simple hurt and were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

The jury found the boy guilty of abetment of simple hurt and recommended that he be removed to a reformatory. An order was accordingly made by His Lordship.

FINED FOR IMPORTING OPIUM

MAGISTRATE CONVICTED

A good deal of interest was aroused in the Second Court of Mr. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, when Mr. Syad Ali Mazhar, a Magistrate and Tehsildar of the Rampur State, was placed before the Court by Inspector Hudson of the Excise Department on a charge of importing 3/4 tola of opium valued at Re. 1-8 without a license.

The accused was arrested by an Excise Havildar when alighting at Grant Road station from a train coming from Ujjain. In answer to the Court he explained that he was an opium-eater and had purchased the drug at Ujjain for consumption on the journey. He was ignorant of the law of British India which forbade importation of the drug. The accused was fined Rs. 5. The fine was paid.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

Previous Closing Rate 2070
To-day's Opening Rate 2079
Difference plus .09
To-day's Closing Rate 2053
Difference -17

LIVERPOOL.

Previous Closing Rate 10.87
To-day's Opening Rate 10.96
Difference plus .02
To-day's Closing Rate 10.88
Difference plus .01

Broach Expectation ... 401 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

London, July 27.
Silver Ready 27 8 0
Higher 0 1 0
Silver Forward 27 8 0
Higher 0 2 0
Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES:

Bombay, July 27.
1st Settlement 62 10 0
2nd Settlement 62 11 0

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX")

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1928.



"No aspersions on windows".
"Statesman" acquitted.

This good news appears in an up-country newspaper. Architects, builders and dressers may now work in peace.

As for the "Statesman," I sympathise with the Editor that he has had so

much trouble first with the question of widows and later with that of windows.

The Maxton revolt is happily not so serious as it was supposed. Further, there is absolutely no truth in the rumour, circulating in the House of Commons Lobby that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's Secretary was seen rushing out of his Chief's room shouting "Mac-stunned, Mac-stunned".

Mr. L. S. Amery, the Colonial Secretary has made some research into the history of diseases also. "There was a time," he says, "when the diseases of the tropics were regarded as the natural and inevitable concomitants of tropical climates."

I am glad to say that they are no more

so. By this I do not mean that these diseases are now regarded as the natural and inevitable concomitants of something other than tropical climates.

For instance, I do not mean that scientific discoveries having annihilated distance and brought the frigid zone into contact with the 'tropics' have produced a sort of tropico-frigid, natural and inevitable concomitants.

What I mean is that there are no such diseases as "tropical". They have disappeared. At least as Mr. Amery says, "They are no more inevitable than the diseases of our own country."

You see climatic conditions make no difference now. Diseases—of course, the inevitable ones—now spread far and wide, regardless of climate.

Shall I, must I, specify more diseases? Well, I should specify at least one. Western countries,—witness the grief of Signor Mussolini, General Primo de Rivera and other benefactors of humanity—suffer from the disease of hankering after self-government. And the disease has affected the tropics too.

She—"I have noticed that it is the married men who are most anxious to volunteer for war."

He—"Yes—they don't know what war is."

ALLEGED ATTACKS ON ISLAM

HUGE PROTEST MEETING OF MUSLIMS

Under the auspices of the following 25 Anjumans, a public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay will be held at Jumma Masjid to-morrow (Sunday) at 9-30 p.m. (B.T.) to protest against the scurrilous writings of the "Hindu" paper of Surat and the "Tej" of Delhi against Islam and the Prophets of Islam.

The names of the Anjumans are as follows:—

(1) The Bombay Presidency Jamiat-ul-Ulema, (2) the Anjuman-e-Islam, Bombay, (3) the All-India Muslim Federation, (4) the Board of Jumma Masjid, (5) the Bombay Presidency Sunni Conference, (6) the Bombay Presidency Shia Conference, (7) the Recreation Club Institute, (8) the Halai Memon Anjuman, (9) Jamiat Atibha, (10) Jamiat Ahle Sunnat, (11) Anjuman-e-Asna Ashari, Bombay, (12) Anjuman-e-Futuwa Asna Ashari, Yazdian, (13) the Bombay Muslim Patch Association, (14) the Hyderabad Subjects' Association, (15) the Young Muslim Society, (16) Anjuman-e-Dawoodi, (17) Anjuman-e-Khuddamun Nabi, (18) Anjuman-e-Ishaate Islam, (19) Anjuman-e-Khadiunul Islam, (20) Anjuman-e-Mufidul Moameen, (21) Mahfili Dine Mohammedi, (22) Mahfili Ushashate Dastagir, (23) Bazme Itehad, (24) Cutchi Memon Anjuman, (25) the Islamic Arab Club.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Delhi.—Mr. D. Johnstone, Sessions Judge, pronounced judgment this morning in what is called Nizamuddin murder case in which Zahir Ahamed was charged under Section 302 I. P. C. for the alleged murder of Mohd. Sadique father-in-law of Khawaja Hussain Nizam on January 30. Agreeing with the assessors Mr. Johnstone acquitted the accused.—A. P.

Cawnpore.—The police are busy tracing the culprits connected with the dacoity accompanied by murder that occurred on June 13 at Nayagunj Bazar. A revolver has been seized at Agta the bore of which is the same as of that used in the murder. The arrested man denies his guilt. The police are on the trail of the whole of the gang.—A. P.

Simla.—Mr. J. H. Mafin takes over the duties of the Secretary of the Railway Board on 1st August from which date Mr. J. Kaul will be placed on special duty.—A. P.

Simla.—The Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly meets in Simla on the 29th August and 30th, 31st August and 3rd September to consider the schemes of fresh expenditures from the various departments.—A. P.

The Allahabad High Court has nominated Mr. Justice Boys, Mr. Ramchander Saxena, District and Sessions Judge, Buland Shah, Dr. M. L. Agarwalla, Mr. B. E. O'Connor and the Government Advocate (ex-Officio) to be members of the Bar Council. It is understood that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru who was elected yesterday will resign.—A. P.

35 tailors of the Elgin Mill, Cawnpore who struck work on the 6th July resumed on Friday, the contractor having agreed to maintain the old wages and allowed the strikers to join the Cawnpore Mazdoor Sabha.—A. P.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

July 27.
Macedonia, Harrison, London.
Stanley, Longbottom, Australia.
Ariosto, Beggins, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

July 28.
Croxeth Hall, Wilson, Karachi and Cochin.
Kabinga, Readvan, Calcutta.
Nohata, Jones, Havre.
Kaiser-i-Hind, Manley, London.

LOADING.

July 27.
Steamer Vasna for Busreh.
Steamer Ceylon for Calcutta.
S S Stanley.—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Stanley arrived in harbour yesterday from Freemantle, with a general cargo.
S S Ariosto.—The J. F. Coy.'s steamer Ariosto, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with same bottom cargo.
S S Kabinga.—The F. F. Campbell Coy.'s steamer Kabinga, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general and same bottom cargo.
S S Nahata.—The M. M. Coy.'s steamer Nahata, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Havre, with a general cargo.
S S Croxeth Hall.—The J. F. Coy.'s steamer Croxeth Hall, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi and Cochin with a general and same bottom cargo.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind.—The P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s English mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind will sail to-day from Ballard Pier Station at 1 o'clock p.m. for London, with the homeward mails a general cargo and passengers.

LIVERPOOL SUMMER CUP

LONDON, July 27.

At Liverpool, to-day the Liverpool Summer Cup (one mile and three furlongs) resulted as follows:

Play Boy 1
Delius 2
Regalo 3
Eight ran. Won by a neck. One length and a half separated the second and the third.

Starting prices were as follows: 10 to 1 against Play Boy, 11 to 2 against Delius, 11 to 2 against Regalo.—Reuter's Special.

TODDY SHOP AUCTIONS

COLLECTOR'S SPECIAL NOTIFICATION

SURAT, July 26.

The Collector of Surat has by a special notification ordered the auction of toddy shops of Bardoli Taluka and Valod Mahaj, which was to be held in his presence in Surat Castle, to be postponed sine die. He further ordered the auction of Mandvi taluka shops to be held on the 30th instant in Nawab's bungalow at Magdalla village on the Surat-Dumas road nearly six miles from Surat, instead of the 28th instant at Mandvi, as previously announced.

It is understood that a large number of picketers have enrolled their names and will be picketing the place of auction vigorously.—A. P.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

(Established 28 Years).

Latest Examination Successes
Show the Paramount Position all round of this Pioneer Institution To-day as During the past Twenty-eight Years.

In Bank Officers (C. A. I. B.) and Chartered Insurance (A. C. I. I.) and the Final Examination for the Incorporated Secretaries (F.I.S.A.) ours are the only Indian Institution Students that have hitherto succeeded.

In the London Chamber of Commerce (L. C. C.) our students passed in nine different subjects, whereas others passed mostly in Book-keeping and Law. The largest number of Honours and Certificates were secured as usual.

In the D.Com.M.C. the Diplomas secured were THIRTY per cent. more than all the Institutions from India put together who competed.

In G.D.A. only one honour declared during the past three years, was ours. Besides these LONDON CHAMBER GOLD MEDAL and Prizes were won during past years.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1928.

A PLEA FOR JUST TERMS.

Protests against His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson's speech on the Bardoli dispute continue to be pouring in from all quarters. They all point to the regrettable fact that Sir Leslie has made an amicable settlement far more difficult than it ever was. But, while the public should be prepared for the worst, hopes of an honourable settlement need not yet be abandoned. Though Sir Leslie has banged the door against negotiations except on his own terms, the public should neither allow themselves to be dictated to nor should be dictatorial in their turn. One great thing gained is that Government have at last realised the need for an independent enquiry and have agreed to institute one. But their conditions of enquiry are one-sided, unfair and in some respects uncertain. It is the duty now of the public, and especially of the elected members of the Legislative Council, to consider dispassionately the terms urged by either side and arrive at a fairly unanimous decision about the broad vital terms of an enquiry leaving details to further negotiations. The success of the demand for an enquiry was due mainly to its justice, reasonableness and unanimity. The conditions of enquiry must have the same measure of justice, reasonableness and unanimity. Then only can Bardoli, backed by the country, be prepared to fight to a finish, if need be.

Of the two sets of conditions before the public, to mention here only conditions precedent to an enquiry—those advanced by the Government and those by the Satyagrahis, the former are (1) that the whole amount of revised assessment including the enhanced portion should be paid down and (2) that the Satyagraha agitation should cease. The second condition is reasonable, it being presumed that the agitation ceases with the appointment of an enquiry committee acceptable to both sides. This condition is so essential for the calm atmosphere necessary for a judicial enquiry that we feel confident the Satyagrahis will cheerfully accept it. As regards the payment of the revenue the Bardoli peasants have already promised to pay the old assessment. But they are bound by honour and a specific pledge, which was the very foundation of the Satyagraha movement, not to pay first the enhanced assessment, though they solemnly promise to pay that amount if the enquiry committee so decides, whether or not they accept the justice of the Committee's decision. It is impossible to

justify Government's insistence on the payment of the whole assessment. In the first place the condition is wholly unnecessary. A Government which has even now enough physical force to wring the whole assessment from the peasants—we cannot deny this grim fact—cannot possibly have any difficulty in realising the amount when fortified with the Committee's decision and the sympathy of all who honour the award of an arbitrator. Do Government seriously suggest that the Satyagrahis of Bardoli, who have cheerfully suffered untold hardships for a principle of justice would dishonour themselves by refusing to pay the amount demanded by a joint arbitration Committee? It is sometimes argued that there is a "statutory" difficulty in accepting only part payment. May we know what statute prevents a Government from keeping the enhanced assessment in arrears pending the completion of the enquiry? It cannot even be said that Government's honour requires the whole amount to be paid first. If there were any such point of honour involved, Government would never have waived it in the Viramgam and Borsad disputes. Government's insistence in the present case is not only unnecessary from every point of view but it is also illogical. It does not stand to reason that the very amount whose legality is disputed and against which a "prima facie" case is made out should be paid down even before the legality is proved. For these reasons we have no hesitation in saying that Government's insistence is wholly unnecessary and at the same time unfair to the Satyagrahis of Bardoli. It is true that Mr. Ramchandra Bhatt has offered to deposit the excess amount with Government. But it must be noted that, though he is a landlord of Bardoli, he is not one of the Satyagrahis; nor does the question of enhanced assessment concern him as he holds only diam lands and pays a nominal revenue. Even if Government accept his offer as coming on behalf of the Satyagrahis, the latter will not and cannot associate themselves with it. They will only pay the old assessment if any other conditions are accepted. If any external offer is accepted by Government, it is none of their concern. But in the interests of a settlement, which Government profess to have at heart, we suggest to them that they waive altogether the claim to the prior payment of the enhanced assessment. They lose nothing thereby but will

gain far more than they can now imagine.

We shall now turn to the terms offered by the Satyagrahis through Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel. They are (1) the release of Satyagrahi prisoners, (2) restoration of forfeited lands, (3) reinstatement of Talatis and Patels, and (4) compensation for those whose movable property was sold for nominal prices. It is surprising that, though these terms were discussed at the Surat Conference, Sir Leslie makes no reference to them whatsoever. Let us, however, put a charitable interpretation on the omission and say that Sir Leslie regarded the terms as being not vital but more or less consequential, to be considered after his own vital conditions were satisfied. But the terms are really vital and they are consequential only in the sense that they form a corollary to the proposed enquiry. As Mahatma Gandhi puts it, they are "the natural and logical consequences of such an impartial committee viz. to revert to the 'status quo ante bellum'." The first condition, the release of Satyagrahi prisoners, will be unhesitatingly accepted by Government. The second condition about the restoration of forfeited lands is a thoroughly reasonable one and has been invariably conceded in almost all past cases of such disputes followed by impartial enquiries. As regards the lands in the possession of Government, there will be no difficulty about their restoration. In the case of lands already sold it is fair and quite possible for Government to give an assurance that they would do their utmost to persuade the new owners to sell back the lands—we have no doubt they would be most willing to help both Government and the Satyagrahis—or to offer reasonable compensation for the lost lands. The same remarks apply to the last condition about compensation for forfeited movable property. As regards the Talatis and Patels who have resigned, it would be heartless and graceless to argue that they must accept the consequences of their own voluntary resignations. Their resignations were not normal but were forced by the repressive policy of Government. They were as honourable as the resignations of the Legislative Councillors. Besides, beyond the fact of the resignation, the loyalty of the Talatis and Patels has not been questioned even by Government. Their restoration to office is a point of honour which it is as graceful for Government to concede as it is the duty of Mr. Vallabhbhai to urge. On the whole, much as we would have liked to reduce the number of conditions precedent to an enquiry, we cannot help agreeing with Mahatmaji that Mr. Vallabhbhai "would be guilty of gross breach of trust if he asked for or took less." At the same time it is very easy and not at all humiliating to Government to concede the Satyagrahis' terms. As regards the composition of the enquiry committee and the scope of the enquiry, there are apparently sharp differences between the specific terms urged by the contending parties. But we refrain at present from commenting upon the terms because we are confident that, once the conditions precedent are settled, the agency and the scope of the enquiry can well be trusted to be determined by mutual negotiations. Our confidence is strengthened by the fact that Sir Leslie has definitely promised a "full, open, and independent enquiry." Once he recognised the need for such an enquiry, and not an enquiry as outlined in the statement published at Surat, he need not have taken a partisan attitude by insisting upon unnecessary conditions and ignoring altogether the vital conditions of the Satyagrahis. If he drops the role of a partisan and resumes that of a bold sympathetic statesman that he has been in the past he can yet make amends for his grievous blunder.

ARAB AWAKENING.

The Seventh Arab Congress which met in Jerusalem on June 20 and showed a remarkable unity of political conception amongst the four groups of Arab politicians whose quarrels have been a great boon to the British authorities in Palestine, has issued now a manifesto specifying the demands of the Palestine Arabs, the people who form the vast majority of the population of that country. Lord Plumer, the British High Commissioner, to whom the demands were submitted, has given the Congress the formal and non-committal reply that he would submit them to the British Colonial Office. The Palestine Arabs demand genuine parliamentary government and they declare that "the present colonial form of government is not suited to their own country." In other words, they have seen through the game of pacifying them with sweet words while the economic exploitation of their land continues at the hands of Anglo-Jewry. The Colonial Office has so far turned down their protests, but the emphatic declaration in the manifesto that they are entitled to the restoration to them of "that political freedom enjoyed under the Turkish regime of the time of Abdul Hamid" is the kind of statement which makes the British Imperialists sit up and turn livid with anger. The British

THE CHANGING FACE IN IMPERIALISM.

HOW ECONOMIC DOMINATION MOCKS FREEDOM

(BY JAWAHARLAL NEHRU).

"In olden times imperialism was satisfied with no less than a general levy of the inhabitants of a conquered territory to make them serve as slaves; later on, it took possession of the land, leaving the people a certain autonomy; to-day it contents itself with taking hold of the sources of wealth, leaving the land and the inhabitants to themselves." So wrote Manuel Ugarte, the new prophet of Latin America. Economic imperialism and dollar diplomacy have become common phrases in the west, but the full significance of this new method of holding dominion over another people is not yet fully realised in our country. Some of us talk of independence for India, others of dominion status, but few realise that these are mere words which may mean much or nothing at all. There are many countries to-day, calling themselves independent, with fine constitutions on paper, which dare not to anything which displeases their real masters in Wall Street or in the City of London. If even independence may be almost an airy nothing how much less must be dominion status which presumes all manner of economic bonds with England.

WALL STREET AT WORK.

It is worthwhile, therefore, for us to study this new development of imperialism. Professor Parker Moon has recently given us a comprehensive survey of the whole subject in his "Imperialism and World Politics," which within a year or two has attained the dignity of a classic. But to understand the inner workings of modern imperialism a more detailed study is necessary. It is not easy to carry on this study in the British dependencies as the economic motive, though all powerful, is often obscured by the actual possession of territory. England has not yet emerged from Ugarte's second category of nations. The United States of America, however, have few such colonial encumbrances and they can carry on their career of profit without troubling themselves much with the government of dependencies and national movements of protest. It is the United States, therefore, which offer us the best field for the study of economic imperialism.

The Vanguard Press of New York City has provided us with detailed studies of

American imperialism in various countries. Helped by the American Fund for Public Service, competent investigators were appointed, and they have collected together facts and figures which without any rhetoric make us realise the helpless condition of so-called independent countries before the all-powerful magnates of Wall Street.

TOILING FOR FOREIGN MASTERS.

One of these books deals with Bolivia. It is called "The Bankers in Bolivia" and the author is Margaret A. Marsh. One part of the proud empire of the Incas, Bolivia to-day is a poverty-stricken country in the grip of American financiers. The great majority of the people, the descendants of those who had a fine civilisation when Columbus is said to have "discovered" the Americas, spend their lives to-day in toiling for a miserable pittance in mines for foreign masters.

Nature has been unkind to Bolivia. Having provided her with rich mineral resources she has made them difficult of access. The high mountain range of the Andes cuts the country into two—on the east the rich fertile but thinly peopled land, and on the west the bleak tableland 13,000 feet high, rich in minerals but destitute of water and fuel—and communications between the two are extremely slow and primitive. The Pacific Ocean though near is cut off by the Andes, and the Atlantic is thousands of miles away. But if nature has been unkind to Bolivia, man has been unkind.

LARGEST PRODUCER OF TIN.

Gold and silver attracted the Spaniards of old to Upper Peru, as Bolivia then was, but to-day it is a homelier article, tin, that makes the United States cast covetous eyes on her. Next to the Federated Malay States, Bolivia is the largest producer of tin in the world. The United States with all their mineral resources have no tin, and tin is an essential commodity to-day in peace and war. Great Britain controls the Malay deposits and has a monopoly of tin smelting.

Tin, therefore, is the main factor in Bolivian politics. There is oil also, and large tracts of oil producing lands have already been acquired by the Standard Oil Company, but the difficulties of transport (Continued on Page 11.)

A REPLY TO MR. JOSHI

WIREPULLING FROM ENGLAND.

(BY SHAPURJI SAKLATVALA, M.P.)

II.

Let the Indian public find out the exact meaning of this Joshi-Parell resolution, and judge for themselves how far even its contents are constitutional, honest and free from ulterior motives:—

"Resolved that hereafter the General Council of the British Trade Union Congress should directly represent the All-India Trade Union Congress in Great Britain as its agents."

The E. C. of an Indian organisation resolves what a British organisation must do. They do not request, they merely order. One would expect that in any innocent and honest negotiations, India may put forward a request and the British body may pass a resolution agreeing to accept or refuse the request. This is not an honest resolution, this is a previously prepared plot, known before-hand to the General Council in England and a scheme that would have the full blessing of the India Office. Any constitutional lawyer will agree with me that the above resolution is not correctly worded, and can have no effect until the General Council passes a corresponding resolution. The General Council will also do so in a hole-and-corner meeting against their constitutional powers, for no-one in Great Britain has ever appointed this General Council to act as agents for any other Trade Union organisation other than the one in Great Britain.

WHAT IS AT THE BOTTOM?

Now for honesty! Chanan Lal and Joshi may understand all about the nature and quality (I gravely doubt they do) and functions of the General Council. But here you are proclaiming to the world that the "Indian workers" have decided to add power to the General Council of Great Britain and to appoint them their agents. The Indian workers can easily understand the structure and work of a body like the W. W. L. I. that is an organisation of Indians in England who are associated with the British Labour movement, and who have formed a society with friendly British workers to fight for equal economic and political rights for Indians as for British workers. I submit that not one per cent. of Indian workers who are members of the A. I. T. U. Congress had any conception of the existence or nature of the General Council (Continued on Page 11.)

*Previous article appeared on the 27th instant.

Notes of the Day

Futile Threats.

The dictators of Egypt are new to their jobs. Mahmud Pasha and his colleagues evidently imagine that with Lord Lloyd and the Tory Government in Britain at their back, they will be able to bully and browbeat the Wafd Party and cripple the political activity of its leaders. They are making a great mistake in cherishing this delusion because the Wafd's popularity is rooted in the soil and because every act of autocracy on the part of the new junta will only strengthen that popularity. The warning issued by the Governor of Cairo to Nahas Pasha, the leader of the Wafdists, that he would be held responsible for any meeting or demonstration which resulted in disturbance is a futile threat. It will not cow down the Wafdists and prevent them from exercising the right of public assemblage.

Cornered.

The Government of Bombay had to admit in reply to a supplementary question of Mr. Chandrachud in the Bombay Legislative Council regarding the propagandist activities of an officer of theirs, Mr. Anderson, that the pamphlets he had prepared to boost up the Fragmentation Bill were the result of Government's asking him to undertake the task and that Government had paid Rs. 537 for their publication. Mr. Narayan effectively cornered the Revenue Member who replied on behalf of Government asking him to quote another instance where a Government servant who was a member of the Council was allowed to publish propagandist literature at the instance and expense of Government. The Revenue Member confessed he could not quote an instance "off hand". After mature deliberation and research, even, we are confident, he will be obliged to find that Mr. Anderson's case is without precedent. That public money should be wasted on these polemical activities conducted through a Government agency is most reprehensible. The scandal is only possible in a country which remains in the grip of an irresponsible bureaucracy.

Army 'Reform' in India.

What the military "trustees" of India are thinking about army shortcomings and how to save the army from "fudisation" is discussed in the current issue of "The Fighting Forces" by Lieut.-Colonel Raynesford, D. S. O. The gallant Colonel exhibits a bitter hostility to the idea of "bania's son" or "vakil's son" aspiring to appear in the uniform of an officer and would like to have a farce of a scheme devised to hoodwink those whom he calls "Brihandians". He would have an Imperial Indian Army free from "political influence" and a Territorial Army for "internal security duties." Indians should be allowed to play with the latter only. As regards the head of the army the Commander-in-Chief must be "a soldier all the time and not a politician half the time." There is certainly no place for a Commander-in-Chief in the Viceroy's cabinet. In all civilized countries the cabinet Minister in charge of the portfolio for war is more often than not a civilian and the dual role now played by the Commander-in-Chief in India is not in the best interests of the administration. What Indians desire is control over their own army and the retention in civilian hands in the Government of India Executive Council of the post of Military Member.

Dangerous Favouritism.

The constitution of the proposed Travancore Chamber of Commerce is truly amazing, though it may not be so in the eyes of the European Dewan of the State, Mr. Watts. The Committee of the Chamber is to be composed of 3 Europeans, 3 Indians, and in addition a European Chairman, who is to have a vote as a member and also a casting vote as Chairman. As if this were not enough to give a dominant position to Europeans, the European Chairman of the Committee is not only to preside at a general meeting of the Chamber, but is also empowered to nominate an acting Chairman in his own absence. In his Economic and Financial Review published in our issue of Saturday last, "Kristodas" points out that the last rule has hardly a precedent anywhere else. There was absolutely no need for any communal representation whatsoever. Some form of proportional representation could have given adequate representation to any minority in the Chamber. As it is, the Chamber has little prospect of a smooth and peaceful career. Patriotic Indians in the State should vigorously protest against the invidious and unabashed preference shown to Europeans. The favouritism shown in this case bodes serious dangers in the future.

A Thought For The Day.

"The British Empire in India was founded for the good of British trade. . . . We do not believe in indulging in British ideals at the expense of some millions of our fellow Englishmen."

"MORNING POST."

SETTLEMENT WITHIN SIGHT?

BARDOLI "VIA MEDIA" M. L. C'S PEACE EFFORTS INFORMAL NEGOTIATIONS BEGIN MR. MUNSHI TO CONSULT VALLABHBHAI

POONA, July 27.

The heat and excitement engendered by the Governor's pronouncement on the Bardoli Question have now considerably cooled down, and even in the absence of a direct response from the Government, members of the Council have begun to feel that after all the door for an honourable settlement of the dispute is not finally closed. Though the ordinary business of the Council is going on in its usual way, the one thought uppermost in the minds of non-official members is how to drop the curtain over the fateful tragedy that is being enacted in Bardoli Taluka.

The special representative of the "Chronicle" has now been able to have certain facts in his possession that would throw some light upon the latest developments in the Bardoli situation. It is definitely understood that Mr. Munshi has gone to Bardoli to consult Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel about the fresh terms of settlement which the representatives of Surat District in the Council intend to offer to the Government. The definite proposals to be made will take final shape when Mr. Munshi returns to Poona. The trend of the negotiations that are going on unofficially between some of the non-official members and a responsible Government member shows that the fresh attempts at an honourable settlement will be of the nature of a "via-media" between the terms offered by the Governor at the Surat Conference and those offered by Mr. Vallabhbhai in his reply. Now as the third man has come on the scene with an offer to deposit the difference between the old and the enhanced assessments, the situation has entered into a new phase. The position as it stands to-day can be summarised as follows: So far as the release of prisoners is concerned it is understood that Government have nothing to say against this term. Now as regards the confiscated lands, Government can be persuaded to restore to the rightful owners all such lands as are not sold out. Only a very few plots of land have been sold and these also can be returned to their former owners by inducing the purchasers to sell them back at the price for which they have been bought. The purchasers will be only too willing to sell back the lands if by so doing an honourable settlement is assured. There is, therefore, no impediment on this score. As regards the reinstatement of the Talati and Patels who have resigned on the Bardoli Question, Government, it is understood, will not have much hesitation in yielding on this point. On the question of the proper revaluation of the movable properties already disposed of, and the return of the amount to the rightful owners, Mr. Vallabhbhai can be prevailed upon to be more considerate. Lastly, there remains the question of an enquiry which Mr. Vallabhbhai wants and which Government have promised. This is now no longer an obstacle which cannot be got over since the Governor in his speech has promised a full, open, and independent enquiry. From the attribute "full", it can be safely presumed that the Committee of Enquiry which the Governor contemplates will have full power to investigate into the whole question of enhanced assessment in Bardoli Taluka. That the proceedings of the Committee will be perfectly open, and that the members of the Committee will have right to cross-examine witnesses openly, can be seen from the use of the expression "open enquiry." Moreover, as the enquiry is going to be independent, it is not too much to expect that it will be presided over by a judicial officer of high standing.

PURELY A HUMANITARIAN MEASURE

MATERNITY BENEFIT BILL

(From Our Special Representative.)
To-day's proceedings of the Council were considerably enlivened by the de-

bate on the Maternity Benefit Bill introduced by Mr. Asvale of Bombay. This Bill has been drafted on the basis of the draft convention passed by the Washington Labour Conference. There were occasions during the debate when the House burst out into peals of laughter which at times threatened openly to defy the decorum and the dignity of the House. The subject-matter of the Bill dealt with maternity, and in that connection speakers had at times to make references to ticklish questions. Mr. Shivdasani's solicitude for unmarried mothers and babes, his anxiety about the practicability of birth control evoked almost uncontrollable laughter. One and all the speakers sympathised with the principle of the Bill. Mr. Lalji Narajji's contention was that though the Bill was a humanitarian measure, the industry was not in a position to bear the cost that the Bill would entail. The General Member was afraid that if the Bill were carried there would be a huge

BARDOLI AND GOVT. OF INDIA

MR. KELKAR'S MOTION IN ASSEMBLY

POONA CITY, July 26.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, member of the Legislative Assembly, has given notice of his intention to move the following resolution:—That this House recommends to the Governor General that he may be pleased to reconsider the policy laid down in the instructions given to the Bombay Government by the Government of India in the matter of dealing with the Bardoli Question.—A. P.

influx of women labourers from other provinces with the result that the wages in Bombay would have to be reduced. The debate was in progress when the Council adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

(From Special Representative.)

POONA, July 27.

Reassembling to-day the Bombay Legislative Council proceeded to discuss Non-official business. Mr. Syed Munavar moved the first reading of the Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888. The Bill contemplates to add four representatives of Labour to the Bombay Municipal Corporation and also seeks to reduce the qualifications for Municipal franchise from Rs. 10 to Rs. 3. This change is intended to enfranchise tenants paying a monthly rental from Rs. 3 onwards. It will be remembered that this Bill was introduced and partly discussed in the October session of Council last year. On the motion of Mr. Palanjani further consideration of the Bill was postponed for obtaining the opinion of Municipal Corporation which body was primarily concerned with its passage. The Minister for Local Self-Govt. then gave the House the opinion of the Corporation put in a nutshell is this:

CORPORATION'S OPINION.

The number of Corporators should remain 106 as it is at present; but out of 16 nominated seats, three should be marked for Labour representatives to be chosen by the Labour Electoral College specially created for the purpose.

Mr. Syed Munavar appealed to the House to do justice to Labour which formed nearly half the population of Bombay. Messrs. Hussainbhai Lalji, Bechar, Asvale, Bole, Raobahadur Angeli and others supported the first reading of the Bill.

Mr. P. J. Marzban told the House that Labour members were doing very useful work in the Corporation. It was the considered opinion of the Corporation, he said, that the total strength of that body should not be increased.

Messrs. Jitkar and Baloch also lent their support to the Bill.
Sir Gulam Hussain told the House that he was in sympathy with the Bill.

EVILS OF NOMINATION

Mr. Jajrudas Dautatram said he could not give his unqualified support to the Bill, because of the principle of nomination. (Continued on page 11.)

DEVELOPMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION.

SIR SAMUEL HOARE'S STATEMENT

ENDEAVOURS TO ESTABLISH ALL BRITISH AIR ROUTES

LONDON, July 26.

In the House of Commons, Replying to questions, Sir Samuel Hoare said that he did not intend to restrict the development of civil aviation to the Imperial Airways. Operations of the Additional services under British control backed by British capital would receive the Air Ministry's consideration. Agreements, however, had been entered into or were being entered into under which the Imperial Airways alone could be subsidised by the British Government in respect of heavier-than-air services in Europe or on Egypt-India line. He would do his utmost to encourage British businessmen who were endeavouring to establish an All-British air route round Africa and a seaplane route to East Indies, but experiences had shown that it was much better to concentrate one sum of money on a single organisation than disperse it among a number of them. This, speaking generally, was the Government's policy.—Reuter.

"ITALIA'S SURVIVORS"

PUBLIC NOT ALLOWED TO INTERVIEW

LONDON, July 26.

When the Citta Di Milano's mooring rope was thrown ashore no assistance was offered to fasten it. A member of the crew had to jump ashore. A number of Journalists and Photographers had gathered at the Quay and a representative of the Italian Legation at Stockholm greeted the survivors who did not

TATA CO. EXPLAINS

STRIKERS DEMAND IMMEDIATE SETTLEMENT OF DUES

MORE STRIKERS REJOIN

JAMSHEDPUR, July 26.

At a mass meeting of strikers last night points for the speedy settlement of the Jamshedpur dispute initiated by Mr. N. M. Joshi together with the Company's answers were made public.

COMPANY EXPLAINS.

It appears that the Steel Company had explained that it would stick to the reduction of the staff by 25 per cent. In making the lists however it noticed that the number reduced would be from 3,300 to 3,500 or about 18 per cent. The Company might give one month's wages for every year of service to the retrenched men as gratuity. Of those sent away the largest percentage would be from short-service men. A direct increase would be given to men where due. Rates of wages would be standardised. The bonus of ten lakhs would not be converted into permanent increments but paid on the basis of production. The wages of the weekly paid men and women would also be increased.

STRIKERS DEMAND SETTLEMENT OF DUES.

The meeting strongly criticised these explanations, condemned them as unacceptable and demanded the settlement of dues within twenty-four hours.

Sixty hartalists were re-engaged to-day bringing the total to 900. The attendance at the works exceeds 5,000. More picketers have been arrested.—A.P.

21,000 FEET IN 70 MINUTES

WORLD'S ALTITUDE RECORD BROKEN

LONDON, July 25.

Captain G. De Havilland piloting the Gipsy Moth aeroplane fitted with a hundred

500,000 LANCASHIRE OPERATIVES TO BE AFFECTED

LOCKOUT TO BEGIN ON AUG. 1

LONDON, July 27.

Half a million operatives in Lancashire will be affected by a lockout which has been decided on, by the Federation of the Master Cotton Spinners, to begin on 11th August, following the strike of the spin-

ners of Ramsay Mill, Oldham, over the workman's refusal to join the trade union. 120,000 of operatives affected belong to the American yarn section, 80,000 to the Egyptian yarn section, and 300,000 are weavers.—Reuter.

"CITTA DI MILANO" REACHES NARVIK

LONDON, July 26.

Narvik.—The "Citta di Milano" has arrived here.—Reuter's Special.

BURDEN OF WHITE RACE AGAIN!

WINTERTON'S ADVICE TO BELFAST STUDENTS

"HONOURABLE AND USEFUL CAREER IN INDIA"

SPECIAL COMMENDATIONS

LONDON, July 26.

Earl Winterton speaking at Campbell College, Belfast said the Boys could find honourable and useful careers in India where an individual had wide opportunities for teaching backward and illiterate persons the benefits of peace, security and health. He could stamp his individuality and characteristics upon the race. His influence was bound to react on the prosperity of the country. The State service in India was well paid. He specially commended the Indian Civil Service, Police, Army and Medical services through which they could serve the Empire and assist its expansion.—Reuter.

"A GREAT BOMB-SHELL NEW GOVT. LOAN PROPOSALS

"FOREDOOMED TO FAILURE"

ADVERSE EFFECT OF 18d. RATIO

Mr. Mulraj Karsondas interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle" in connection with the new Government Loan said:—

The Government of India's amount of a new loan of Rs. 35 crores has come as a great bomb-shell. It appears that the Finance Member has based this figure of 35 crores on the present public holding of Treasury Bills of Rs. 16 crores and 1928 Bonds of Rs. 18 1/2 crores. But most of the treasury bills a small portion of 1928 Bonds are held as temporary short time deposits and are not likely to be counted into fixed investments running over several years as the present loans. I consider that the probable application for the new issues will be conversions of about 15 crores of 1928 and at the most 5 to 10 crores fresh money and treasury bills put together. And the Government will have to borrow their remaining requirements of 10 to 15 crores by a loan in London. This failure of the loan will be entirely due to the Exchange policy of the Government.

DOOMED TO FAILURE.

In trying to pursue their ill-conceived 1-6 ratio the Government have contracted such a large amount of currency that its adverse effects have been painfully felt by public trade during the last crop season and it will now be felt by the Government itself; because this new issue can under no circumstances be a success.

MR. C. F. ANDREWS NOT TO VISIT UNITED STATES

WILL ATTEND WORLD RELIGIOUS PEACE CONFERENCE AT GENEVA

LONDON, July 26.

Mr. C. F. Andrews has for the present abandoned his intention of visiting the United States. He will attend the World Religious Peace Conference which opens at Geneva on September 13.—Reuter.

and although the Government will be able to finance their commitments by starting borrowings at higher rates of interest in London, the fact remains that the failure of the 1927-1928 loans is bound to give a severe shock to their so-called prestige.

18D. AT THE BOTTOM.

The main fact on which Sir Basil Blackett based his arguments for this unnatural ratio was that the prices have adjusted themselves to 1-6; this is hereby totally contradicted and proved to be wrong. It was a very difficult thing for trade to finance itself during the last busy season and the Imperial Bank's cash position had dwindled down to 8 crores. This amount of Rs. 8 crores divided as it was in 160 Branches of the Imperial Bank, bringing down an average cash balance of Rs. 5 lakhs only per branch, which fact I do not think can even be looked upon as satisfactory by any financier, and the Government who wanted in their precious Reserve Bank Bill to force the local and Exchange Banks to keep a permanent cash deposit of 2 1/2 and 7 1/2 per cent. on their fixed and current deposits, I will ask that Government what did they themselves do when this position arose? If they thought it unsafe for other Banks to trade on smaller cash percentage what about their own Bankers' Bank? But the fact that any change in that position would prevent the Government from buying their sterling requirements from the strangled money market and would blow to the winds their theory of naturalness of 1-6 exchange, these facts have been the cause of this last undreamt of lightness in money market and the investors have lost their faith in the stability of the rates of rupee securities, and the fate of this new movement is already decreed and unless the Government free the money market from their operations, I do not think that there is much chance for even their future issues to be successfully floated. The present yield on 6 per cent. Bonds 1930 and 1931 give a much better return than the new 4 1/2 per cent. 1934 issue, and 5 per cent. 1945-55 Bonds give a better return than the new long dated issue.

NOT TEMPTING FOR INVESTORS

NEW LOAN WOULD NOT BE A SUCCESS

Mr. R. D. Javari of Messrs. Chhaganlal Javari and Co., Share and Stock Brokers, Bombay, in the course of his inter-

view said:—
"This colossal loan of Rs. 35 crores at 4 1/2 per cent. can not be regarded as tempting for investors as the Government will be again re-issuing the Treasury Bills at a higher rate of interest in order to get the necessary amount of money. The banks also, to a certain extent, might go for the loan of 1934, but that too for a small amount. This is simply due to industrial disorganisation and political unrest in this country. The result will be a gradual fall in longdated taxable securities but the shortdated will remain steady. On the whole it appears to me that the new loan will not be an entire success and for the balance, the Government will have to go to England to borrow."

BOLD THOUGH RETROGRADE

TEMPTING INDUCEMENT TO INVESTORS

CALCUTTA, July 27.

"The Government have taken a bold though apparently retrograde step in offering on the present conditions a more favourable interest yield than in the previous two years. The glaring disparity between the yield on India's sterling loans and on the India rupee loans at once justifies and necessitates an anti-climax of this kind. The world money markets are to-day so interlinked and inter-dependent that forces are always at work to remove any pronounced disparity in the interest yield of gilt-edged securities, especially between two closely allied markets like the Indian and London money markets." Thus comments the "Statesman" on Government's new loan proposals announced this morning. The paper, therefore, feels that the lowering of the borrowing rate to 4.8 per cent. as in 1926 must be considered a purely temporary phase and the return to a rate more in consonance with London was inevitable sooner or later.

CONDITIONS OF NEW LOAN.

Justifying the above opinion, the "Statesman" analyses the conditions of the new loan and remarks that so far as cash applications are concerned, the interest yield on this year's long term loan works out to 4.99 per cent. including profit on redemption, and on the short term loan to 5.03 per cent. (The yield in both cases is more favourable than the four per cent. 1960/70 issued in 1926 and the four per cent. 1931/37 issued in 1927.)

TEPTING INDUCEMENT.

Regarding the conversion of five per cent. 1928 war bonds, the paper emphasises that Government have not only given preference for conversion but also afforded a tempting inducement. In 1926, conversion was not given preference over cash subscription. The following year, conversion was given preference. This year conversion receives both preference and a substantial advantage. 1928 bondholders are firstly given preference in the sense that they receive full allotment even in case of over-subscription on the first day and secondly they receive a further inducement by the payment of interest twice over. They not only get interest due to them till September 14 at five and a half per cent. tax free, but also interest at four and a half per cent. between the application date and September 14. The profit on this has been calculated by the "Statesman" to amount to half a per cent. that is the issue price of the four and a half per cent. long-dated loan to cash applicants will be 94 while to conversion applicants will be 93 1/2. Similarly the issue price of the short-dated loan will be 97 1/2 to cash applicants and 97 to conversion applicants.

CONVERSION TENDER OF TREASURY BILLS.

Regarding conversion tender of treasury bills, the "Statesman" points out that there is an inducement by way of profit arising from interest difference which works out to three annas per cent. per month of the unexpired portion of the currency of the bills. Concluding, the paper foresees a cordial reception to the present loan proposals especially by the exchange banks and insurance companies.—A. P.

THE CALL OF DUTY WILL YOUTHS LAG BEHIND? REPLY TO GOVERNOR'S SPEECH FOLLOW WAY OF TRUTH AND HELP BARDOLI

The youths of Bombay had so far shown sympathy towards the peasants of Bardoli by carrying on an energetic campaign in their favour and collecting funds, but the recent speech of Sir Leslie Wilson on Bardoli which they characterised as "arrogant and insolent" has made them go further. "We are the soldiers of Swaraj and are prepared to offer our services to the Bardoli army, if the Sardar so commands," they declared at a meeting held in the Marwari Vidyalaya on Friday evening under the presidency of Mr. B. G. Kher. Several speakers addressed the meeting and denounced the Governor's speech as an insolent and vain threat.

MR. NARIMAN'S CLARION CALL.
Mr. Kher at the outset read the following inspiring message received from Mr. K. F. Nariman, the President of the Bombay Youth League:—

"I must congratulate you very warmly for the prompt step you have taken to enter your emphatic protest against the arrogant speech of His Excellency the Governor with regard to the Bardoli issue made on the occasion of the opening of the Poona Session of the Bombay Legislative Council.

"Instead of paying the path for an honourable settlement of the Bardoli issue, there can be no doubt that the speech of His Excellency makes it clear that the Government of Bombay and the Government of India alike are not in a mood to give up their bull-dog like attitude but want to persist in their vain pursuit for the maintenance of their prestige that has already been auctioned on Monday last at Surat along with the toddy shops when one of our brave and noble lady soldiers in the army of Swaraj was arrested and subsequently released. Hence, there is a possibility of the great struggle becoming more acute and more grim to necessitate greater personal sacrifices of us all.

"I, therefore, beg to appeal to all the patriotic souls of this country, not to be deterred by the imperialistic speech of His Excellency the Governor made at the bidding of His Master's Voice at Whitehall which had the temerity to suggest, in euphemistic language, that the 85,000 peasants of Bardoli will be crushed to maintain British Imperialism in this country, but in rally round Sardar Vallabhbhai who is standing behind the noble men and women of Bardoli. I am more than certain that the students and other youths of Bombay will gather together all the forces that they can command and make it clear in the most unmistakable term to His Excellency the Governor, who has himself invited the storm on the eve of his retirement, whether the writ of His Majesty the Emperor will run at Bardoli in the manner it is being done at present or that of the Sardar of Bardoli, who has become the Doyan of Peace and Love in the present struggle.

WARNING TO STUDENTS.

"In making this appeal, I want it to be distinctly understood by one and all that the sacrifices involved in the struggle need a very careful and considered thought from those who desire to make them. I am particularly anxious to impress upon the students and other youths the grave consequences that will have to be faced by them. Before deciding to join the struggle they must closely realise the implications of the difficulties and hardships they will have to undergo in this great national struggle which will remove one of the most difficult shackles in the country's progress.

"Though I earnestly desire that the youths—ones and all—should rise to the occasion and make whatever sacrifices they can I must emphasise that before they choose to do so, they should, if need be, leave no stone unturned to make their position quite clear to their parents and guardians who must necessarily think seriously and deeply of the welfare and well-being of their children and other wards. In order to avoid any misunderstanding and clear the position, the youthful volunteers, before they so enlist themselves, as far as possible, get a written permission of their guardians and parents to their sacrificing at the altar of Bardoli's poor but noble and brave peasants. I have, of course, no doubt that the parents and other guardians, realising the critical situation of Bardoli, will encourage their children to their path of duty. For to-day, every man and woman who responds to the call of Bardoli is one of the bricks which will be cementing firmly the foundation of Indian political and economic freedom.

THE THREAT TO "CRUSH."
Mr. Kher in the course of his speech said:—

"We have met to-day under circumstances which truly be considered as exceptionally grave. The Bardoli question has now assumed an aspect which no politically minded person can afford to ignore.

To His Excellency, it appeared that the issue in the Bardoli struggle was whether the writ of His Majesty the King-Emperor is to run in this country or the edict

of some unofficial body of individual is to be obeyed, and then follows what His Excellency was very particular to mention is not "a threat" but a mere statement of fact—a description of the tremendous powers of Government and their decision "to crush" this "revolt" of the Bardoli peasants. Now, gentlemen, in a court of law, we are accustomed to raise the issues from the pleadings and statements made by the "parties" and not by other people. If His Excellency's speech represents the Government side of the case, we must turn to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's statement to find out what the real issue is. No one else can to-day represent the cause of 80,000 Bardoli peasants or speak in their name; because it is he, who has initiated and is conducting this movement. He has unequivocally stated (to quote his own words) as follows:—

"I venture to point out that Civil Disobedience has never been the issue. I know that there is no unanimity of opinion amongst all parties about the wisdom or legitimacy of Civil Disobedience," but that "the only question is that of justice or injustice of the reassessment." And if you look at the whole movement—the fact that Sjt. Vallabhbhai not only wrote to the Governor but actually waited in deputation upon him—that members of Council from time to time appealed to His Excellency to order an inquiry into the way in which the reassessment was made and the methods by which its payment was being enforced—this surely does not look like Civil Disobedience, does it? But the "Times of India" saw Bolshevikism in Bardoli and Lenin in Sjt. Vallabhbhai, and His Excellency, it would appear, thinks that India is heading straight for anarchy because the poor peasants of Bardoli have decided to suffer and submit to all the hardships they may be put to and to allow all their property to be forfeited rather than willingly pay an assessment, which not only they think but Government should now know has been made on a wholly erroneous basis. Only a short time ago, the Committee appointed by the Servants of India Society consisting of Pandit Kunzru and Messrs. Vaze and Thukka has demonstrated how entirely mistaken and unjustifiable the revised settlement is, and the honesty and impartiality of these gentlemen even Government dare not dispute.

UNPARALLELED EVENT IN LAST 300 YEARS.

Being a lawyer, I was naturally anxious first to consider the legal aspect of the question. But now what shall we say of the solicitude of Government for the welfare of these Bardoli peasants, whose friend His Excellency claims to be? I purposely refrain from dwelling on the charges which these people have openly made against Government officials (whom they have in every case named) about the illegal, irregular, harsh and vindictive—not to say cruel and heartless—methods adopted by them to recover this assessment, as I happen to be connected with a Committee consisting of some of the members of our Legislative Council who have inquired fully into these charges, and whose report will soon be out. But I can not help saying that no previous Government has, during the last 300 years, openly flouted its intention "to crush" an unarmed and peaceable people with all the power and machinery at its disposal without any provocation, or with such "provocation" as Bardoli has offered, and if indeed Government decide to put their threat into execution, then I think Swaraj must be very near, indeed.

This meeting is convened firstly to express our emphatic protest against the tone of His Excellency the Governor's speech. This has now been done, not only by a large number of the members of our Council, but by the press and the public all over the country and I am sure you will agree with the resolutions that will be put before you by the speakers, who will follow.

THE CALL OF DUTY.

Secondly, if you consider—no, I should say, only if you are convinced—that the Bardoli peasants are in the right and are perfectly justified in deciding to suffer instead of defying the law—to allow their property to be taken away rather than willingly pay what they honestly consider is not legally due—if you want to sympathise with their sufferings and their complete non-violence, which as generous hearted youths you are bound to do, then it would be your duty to hold yourselves in readiness to obey their call which would be the Call of Duty. I can only say, as one far greater than any of the land has said, "follow the way of truth." Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale has agreed to register the names of all volunteers, who are willing

WIRELESS AND CABLE REPORT OF CONFERENCE PROPOSED MERGER COMPANY

SIMLA, July 27.
The Government of India has published a summary of the report of the Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference, containing the terms on which a merger has been effected between the Eastern and Associated Cable Company and the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company in one undertaking, under a predominant British control. The recommendations of the Conference are that all ordinary shares of the Eastern Extension and Western Telegraph Companies and all ordinary and preference shares and debentures of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company shall be acquired as from the 1st April 1928, by the merger company to be formed. A communications company will also be formed to which the Cable and Marconi Companies will, in exchange for shares sell all their communications.—A. P.

DR. LANG MADE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

LONDON, July 27.
Dr. Lang, Archbishop of York, has been appointed Archbishop of Canterbury.—Reuter.

BANVARD MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE
The Banvard Musical Comedy Company finished yesterday night a very successful week at the Excelsior. This group of versatile and talented artists are sailing for England to-day and in the performance they gave yesterday they contributed the most popular selections in their repertoire to make up a "review of reviews" which was enthusiastically received by the audience. The shower of floral tributes and presents which fell upon the Company testified to their popularity and success.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN SHIPPING

A WELCOME MOVE

MR. A. H. DAWOOD JOINS SCINDIA S. N. CO. DIRECTORATE

RANGOON, July 26.

The question of the development of national shipping has engaged the attention of the shippers and others connected with shipping circles in Rangoon for some time past. In this connection it will be remembered that an influentially signed telegraphic representation was addressed to Mr. Narottam Morarjee, the Chairman of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, on the eve of his departure for Geneva requesting him to do the needful to meet the growing demand for national shipping. It is now reliably learnt that Mr. Adamjee Hajee Dawood, Merchant Prince of Rangoon President of Burma Indian Merchants' Chamber and a prominent shipper has joined the Board of Directors of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company. Considerable importance is attached to Mr. Dawood's identification with the Scindia in view of the prominent part that the export trade of Burma plays in the Indian coastal trade and the predominant position, which Mr. Dawood holds in that trade as a shipper.—Free Press.

to help the people of Bardoli and you may send her your names and enrolment forms.

"ALLOWING IN DISHONEST LIES."

Mr. A. B. Vaidha said:—
"It is idle to call the movement lawless, far so the Satyagraha movement to be unlawful. The Government methods employed to crush the movement have been against law. The illegal levy of japties, the forcing open of closed doors and removing goods from closed houses, the invariable absence of the panchamas are the typical acts of high-handedness which are against law. The Government have aided and abetted the commission of crimes employing the Pathans and when these were made public they tried to explain away the misdeeds of their hirelings. With what face can the Government call the Satyagraha movement lawless when their own hands are absolutely unclean?"

Before concluding, I would like to deal with one point. It is about the mean and mischievous propaganda which has been carried on by certain section of the Anglo-Indian press. These persons have forgotten all sense of decency and have wallowed in dishonest and deliberate lies. When their lies are exposed they have not the courage to apologise but shamefacedly try to be obusive. In any other country such press would not have been allowed to exist for a single hour. But we do not wish to be violent. You can achieve that by boycotting it. We would wish that it does not disgrace your reading room and library tables.

Messrs. Y. J. Mehrotra, Maneklal Vakil, Purshottam Triumdas also addressed the meeting.

PRECIPITATING GENERAL STRIKE FINAL APPEAL TO RAILWAY BOARD

Mr. Jhabvala writes:—

I have never formed the idea of a strike and the present threat of one on the line is solely due to the ill-advised and callous action of the management. I have exhausted all constitutional measures from Railway Board downwards. My fight is months old, and not a new one. I have also made representations to the Legislature and invited the interference of the members of the Assembly as well, but all efforts have proved hopeless. The Assembly members have failed to achieve anything and the Legislatures have been disabled from rendering any reasonable relief. All Committees and Councils have been found to be nothing but a mere dummy show of constitution which could not give bread but always gave stone. I also invited the assistance of the Railwaymen's Federation and all the big leaders of Labour, but due to want of proper inter-provincial and inter-union relationship, the Federation also proved a hopeless mess—may the leaders could not move at all nor would they even reply to urgent wires.

When the Railway Board is applied to they would refer to the Agent. When the Agent is applied to, he would threaten the men with retrenchment. Thus no one could lay a reasonable charge at the door of the Union that the decision for the threatened strike was precipitated. It could be safely laid both before the public and the Government that the Union exhausted all possible measures before issuing its ultimatum which is still subject to withdrawal provided the Agent concedes the demands communicated in the resolutions passed at the Bombay meeting held on the 26th July at Matunga.

MATUNGA RESOLUTION ENDORSED

ANOTHER ULTIMATUM TO AGENT

The members of the Managing Committee of the Railwayworkers' Union (with which is now also united the Staff Union), are making preparations for a general strike on the whole of the G.I.P. Railway Line. At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Staff Union on Friday evening, the resolutions passed by the meeting at Matunga on Thursday evening, were approved, and once again an ultimatum was sent to the Agent to accede to the demands and avert the crisis. (The Committee approved of the series of articles written by Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala in "Bombay Chronicle" on the Workers' Welfare League and resolved to send their delegates to Madras to attend the Railwaymen's Federation on the 5th August.

A propaganda campaign will be strided to-day at all working centres. Mr. Jhabvala will address a meeting of workers at Karjat, to-day, while Messrs. Bradley and Joglekar will address the workmen at Kurla this evening.

G. I. P. RAILWAY MANAGEMENT AGITATED

MEN ALL OVER LINE ASKED TO SIGN PLEDGE OF LOYALTY

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala writes:—
Since last night sent by the Managing Committee of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union the Agent has sent his Inspectors and Superintendents all over the line demanding from the men their signatures to a kind of pledge which runs as follows:—
"In the event of a strike on the G. I. P. Railway line I shall remain loyal to the Administration."

The effect of such kind of enforcement of signature to the pledge has not been in any way perceptible. The men are reported to be signing under the fear of victimisation and the same would be justified in refusing the pledge in the event of a strike as they have not signed it of their own free will and choice.

APPEAL TO RAILWAY BOARD

On behalf of the Strike Council Mr. Jhabvala, with a view to exhaust all constitutional measures, has made a final appeal to the Railway Board to make timely intercession in order to avoid a crisis which might develop into grave danger and has asked for an interview with the Secretary of the Board before the date of ultimatum notice expires.

G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala writes:—
As proposed by the Strike Council of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union general meetings of Railwayworkers of the G. I. P. will be held to-day (Saturday) in the evening at Kurla Jamatkhana and Karjat when reply from the Agent to the Men's demands will be discussed. Resolutions

DISASTROUS ENGINE-BUS COLLISION AT TRICHY.

CONFLICTING REPORTS REGARDING CASUALTIES

POLICE FIRE ON INFLUENTIATED MOB

MADRAS, July 26.
Conflicting reports are received regarding the casualties in the collision between the engine and a bus at Trichy junction. According to one report four died instantaneously and three were seriously injured.—A. P.

AGENT'S REPORT

MADRAS, July 26.
The Agent, S. I. Railway wires:—The collision between the light engine and a motor bus last evening at the level crossing in Trichinopoly Junction which resulted in three being killed and two seriously injured caused a local riot in which a mob attempted to lynch the driver and pull up the track. The driver was rescued by police who were compelled to open fire in order to restore order.—A. P.

TERRIFIC IMPACT

MADRAS, July 26.
Further details regarding yesterday's shocking incident at Trichinopoly show that the bus with a full complement of passengers was crossing the line when the light engine travelling at a high speed crashed into it.

The impact was terrific. The car with its petrol tank ablaze was shattered and carried nearly 200 yards before the engine could be pulled.

THREATENING CROWD GATHERS.

A crowd gathered on the spot assuming a threatening attitude, and the driver and fireman of the engine were attacked. The situation became so serious that the police unable to control the mob were forced to open fire which resulted in four being wounded.

According to a report in the "Hindu" eight died, three were seriously injured as the result of the collision between the engine and the bus, the driver of the bus and the conductor being among those picked up dead.

The order to open fire was given by the District Superintendent of Police.

A later message to the "Hindu" says that the fireman Chinnathambi who was

permanently to the same will also be adopted. All workers are earnestly requested to be present.

G. I. P. RAILWAY STAFF UNION

A meeting of the staff working in the G.I.P. Railway offices stationed at Parel and Matunga will be held to-day (Saturday) at 3 p.m. at Soman Building, Girgaon Road, Bombay, to consider the proposal to start a Union to watch and safeguard the interest of the staff.

MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND

The following further donations, in addition to Rs. 41,394 already announced, have been promised towards the Fund:—

Previously announced Rs. 41,394. Mr. S. A. Mantri Rs. 51, Mr. G. K. Borade Rs. 25, Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe Rs. 5, total Rs. 41,475.

NATIONAL N. C. O. FUND QUESTION IN HIGH COURT

CALCUTTA, July 27.
Does a National Non-co-operation Fund exist? is a question which has cropped up before the High Court in consequence of an application arising out of the will of Hiralal Dey who bequeathed Rs. 17,894 to what he described as the National Non-co-operation Fund. The Crown having desired to know the existence of a fund of that name executor's counsel declared that he would prove the validity of the trust by examining Mr. Sen Gupta and Mr. Kiran Shankar Roy, Secretaries of the Provincial Congress Committee, to prove the existence of such a fund. The matter has been adjourned.—A. P.

MORE PROSECUTION EVIDENCE

GURAGAON, July 26.
The Soltia riot case was continued before Mr. Mien, Special Magistrate, to-day when nine more prosecution witnesses were examined. Six of them were police constables who received injuries during the riot on May 30. They all corroborated the story narrated by the Superintendent of Police yesterday.—A. P.

one of those who received a gunshot wound as the result of police firing is dead.—A. P.

STRIKE ON S. I. RY

SEVERAL STRIKE LEADERS ARRESTED

MADRAS, July 26.
The arrests of several strike leaders are reported to-day, notable amongst them being that of Ismail Khan, President of the Strike Propaganda Committee, Podanur, who has been carrying on active propaganda for offering Satyagraha at Salem Junction for which purpose he expected 500 volunteers from Negapatam. LABOUR UNION'S GENERAL SECRETARY ARRESTED.

Among the strike leaders arrested to-day were the General Secretary of the Labour Union who was arrested at Madura and taken to Tanjore and the Secretary of the Engineering Workshop Union, Trichy, who has been lodged in the Central Jail. Considerable number of menials resumed work at Egmore to-day. The cabinmen are still holding out but their work is being done by officers.—A. P.

S. I. R. SITUATION IMPROVES

MORE TRAINS RUNNING

HOPE OF FURTHER IMPROVEMENT
The Agent, South Indian Railway, wires the following under date Trichinopoly, 27th July:—

The situation continues to improve. More passengers are travelling on the metre gauge. In addition to through services referred to in yesterday's report, local trains are now running on the following sections of the main line:—Madras and Villupuram 1 Up and 1 Down; Villupuram and Tanjore 1 Up and 1 Down; Tanjore and Madurai 1 Up and 1 Down. Daylight running has been reintroduced everywhere except between Mayavaram and Aranthangi, Tanjore and Negapatam and Trichinopoly Junction and Lalgud where interference is still possible from the workshop men of Negapatam and Golden Rock. But it is hoped to arrange these services, shortly. Goods trains are running on all sections of the main line and on the more important branches on the broad gauge. The situation is practically normal.—A. P.

'ESSENTIAL' FACTOR OF SWARAJ

MR. S. MITRA ON NEED OF NATIONAL MARINE

CALCUTTA, July 27.

"The reservation of the coastal trade is moral and acknowledged right of every nation," said Mr. Satyendrachandra Mitra, M.L.A., chief Whip of the Congress Party in an interview to the Free Press, according to his fullest support to the Bill introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Sarabhai N. Haji for the reservation of coastal trade to Indian-owned vessels.

The slogan that reservation is against the principle of free trade said Mr. Mitra betrays gross ignorance. Even advanced maritime countries of Europe had to reserve their coastal trade and it is known to every student of political economy that even Adam Smith, the father of Free Trade recommended protection in case of nascent trade.

I am not at all however surprised that all European chambers of commerce have combined in opposing the Bill. The apprehensions of economic loss inefficient service and rise in freight can be dismissed as not being warranted by facts.

The reservation of coastal trade will open new careers to the adventurous youth of our country and afford better opportunities to those innumerable lascars who are still serving many foreign shipping companies with credit. A national marine is an essential factor of Swaraj whatever it may mean concluded Mr. Mitra. I congratulate Mr. Haji on his being able to create an atmosphere in the country in support of his Bill which but provides one of the essential steps for the attainment of self-Government.—Free Press.

LONDON, July 26.

In the House of Commons the Prime Minister announced that Cables and Wireless reports would be issued tomorrow.—Reuter.

Rangoi, July 26.—Sir Hugh Stephenson arrived here at noon from Puri.—A. P.

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A REPLY TO MR. JOSHI

(Continued from page 8.)

Council of Great Britain, and I make bold to assert that even if an effort was made to explain it, not one out of 10,000 Indian workers would understand it, and I am sure that most of the members of the Indian T. U. Council who passed the resolution know mighty little about the General Council. To tell the world that the Indian workers have weighed up the merits of the General Council, and installed it as their Guardian Angel in place of the W. W. L. I. in London is not playing an honest game. Then what do you mean by one country's T. U. Congress appointing another country's T. U. Congress as its "agents"? What is at the bottom of this game? Does Joshi believe for a moment that the British T. U. C. will, for a moment agree to appoint the Indian T. U. C. as their agents? The Imperialist Labourite will do no more such a thing than the London Chamber of Commerce would appoint the Indian Chamber of Bombay as their agents!

HANDMAID OF IMPERIALISM.

In modern life large Trade Union bodies require to communicate with one another. They require mutual assistance, frequent co-operation, and several times they want to cast votes in opposite directions on continuous matters. The British body is an old experienced body, the Indian would be a new one. The British leaders have often and often betrayed their Imperialist temperament and political ambitions over conquered subjects. Negotiations between the two bodies can, therefore, be more safely conducted by some "agent" organisation in London which would be open for membership to Indians who are experienced in British Labour activities. That we can all understand, but what is the meaning of the British body, becoming agents? In future the British "agents" will act for and in the name of India in European Labour politics to suit their convenience, and secondly to use the Indian Labour movement for realisation of British Labour Imperialist ambitions. The Indian Labour movement will be used by British Labour movement not to expose the evils of British Imperialism but to plead for its continuation in the spirit of Miss Mayo and in the same manner in which shibboleths like Hindu-Muslim disunity, Depressed classes, child-widows, etc., are used by British capitalists to continue their regime of oppression and illiteracy in India. The circle will be completed and the MacDonald-Birkenhead pact will be made successful. The Simon Commission will be able to collect "suitable evidence" that would convince the British proletariat. Mr. Hartshorn has already started a one-sided and idiotic campaign against Indian capitalists in particular and in favour of British employers in India. Mr. Purohit, who is himself part and parcel of the most unscrupulous political organisation, viz., the Parliamentary Labour Party, indulges in sneers against Indian politicians baring, of course, Chaman Lal, Joshi and Lajpat Rai.

BACKING LABOUR IMPERIALISTS.

Here are men from India, friends Bakshale and Deoki Prasad Sinha, concurring for hours with British Labour Party and Trade Union leaders who have all supported the Simon Commission and have all upheld British Imperialism in Egypt and China and who have unanimously re-elected MacDonald as their chief spokesman; Mr. MacDonald has been recently, publicly and rightly praised to the skies by Lord Birkenhead as a pillar of strength to the Tory Government in maintaining British rule over Egypt and India. These two friends and in fact all Indian Labour representatives who arrive here scrupulously avoid coming near the Workers' Welfare League of India, they will not perform their duty of addressing conferences of British workers on Indian workers' needs and demands, against Imperialism and against the Simon Commission. They do not come to help, but they come to destroy the work that Indians permanently residing here, are doing against tremendous odds. They come to back up Labour Imperialists, who are now the avowed partners of the old Conservative and Liberal Imperialists, in grinding down Asia and Africa for the sport and elevation of their British masters. We have been struggling here for the last two months to extract from the Government the truth about the Lilloosh Strike and the action of the military force, the findings of the District Magistrate and also the incidents of shootings during the Bombay Strike. Mr. Sinha, who is a lawyer, and supposed to be the guardian of the East Indian Railway Workers, could have rendered valuable service to the Indian workers' cause by giving reliable facts at the conferences convened by the Workers' Welfare League, but this he flatly declined to do; he even declined to give an interview to the working class press, whilst he is ready to conduct private conversations with Mr. Hartshorn and other members of the Simon Commission. This is the significance of the innocent looking Delhi meeting. Indian representatives have to co-operate with Western workers, but they have to make demands, on behalf of Indian workers, upon the British Trade Union officials. It is all nonsense to say that the British Trade Unions are non-political bodies. The British Labour Party, which is now becoming politically responsible for India's woes, has roughly four and a half million (45 lakhs) of

members of whom only half a lakh are political individuals and the other forty-four and a half lakhs are Trade Union affiliated members. It is therefore essential for the Indian Trade Union movement to have agents in England who can guide and advise from personal experience, their brethren in India, in their negotiations with their British T. U. officials. Even if the A. I. T. U. Congress desired to conduct direct negotiations, it is the height of absurdity and a ludicrous position to assert that the General Council of the British Trade Union Congress act as agents of the Indian Trade Union Congress, and it is a mockery of constitutional procedure to suggest that by a resolution passed by an Indian Committee in Delhi, and without any resolution of the British Trade Union Congress, such a 'bone fide' agency is established! If it is, then it can only be by secret manoeuvring in England and by wire-pulling and influencing of weak-minded persons in India. I ask the Indian public to see if I have twisted any facts, or whether Joshi and Chaman Lal have kept back important facts or have been themselves foolishly ignorant of them!

(To be continued.)

THE CHANGING FACE IN IMPERIALISM

(Continued from Page 8.)

portation have so far prevented any production. Tin is the chief source of revenue of the republic and on the world price of tin depends its solvency or bankruptcy. But only a very small part of the profits from tin go to the public treasury. Most of the industry being in foreign hands, enormous profits leave the country in the shape of dividends. The mining companies reap the profits but the men who produce them are the Indian labourers who work in these inhospitable mountain regions for long hours so that dividends may be high. The laws of Bolivia provide for an eight hour day but apparently the provision is more honoured in its breach than its observance. We are told that a British company works its Indian labourers, men and women, twelve hours a day; and incredible as it seems, there is a mine near Potosi where the Indians work a thirty-six hour shift with little intervals for food and cocoa!

SUBSERVANCE TO NEW YORK BANKERS.

In 1908 Bolivia had no foreign debt. In 1927 her external debt amounted to over forty million dollars, almost all of which was borrowed in the United States. The career of borrowing once started led to all manner of entanglements, and has now reduced Bolivia to hopeless subservience to New York bankers. In 1921 a six months' loan of a million dollars was taken from American bankers with an option to them on any external loan the republic might make within the next three years. This option proved the undoing of the republic. Next year they had to negotiate a bigger loan and although they were offered better terms by English and French bankers and other American companies, they were forced by the optional clause to agree to the much more onerous terms of their old creditors.

The contract for this Refunding Loan of 1922 between the republic and the Equitable Trust Company of New York is a most illuminating document. The bonds carry specific and inclusive securities which covered in 1922 almost half the total national revenue, and in 1925, owing to increase in mining profits, almost two-thirds of the national income. Among the securities pledged were:—

1. All the shares in the national bank belonging to the republic, with the proviso that the republic will always have controlling shares in the bank.
2. All dividends on these shares.
3. The tax upon mining claims and concessions.
4. The revenues of the alcohol monopoly.
5. 90 per cent. from the revenues from the tobacco monopoly.
6. Tax on corporations other than mining and banking.
7. Tax upon net income of banks.
8. Tax on interest on mortgage equities.
9. Tax on net profits of mining companies.
10. All import duties.
11. Surcharge on import duties.
12. All export duties.

The list is comprehensive and it is not apparent what important item of revenue has been left out. As further security however mortgages and liens were created on all properties and earnings of railways constructed and "to be constructed."

The customs receipts alone amounted to 45 per cent. of the total revenue of Bolivia. In addition all kinds of direct and indirect taxes were included, and with a vision worthy of a better cause, the financiers included in their securities something which might come into existence in the future—the railways to be constructed.

Further it was stipulated that a permanent Fiscal Commission of three, two members of which, including the Chairman, were to be nominated by the bankers, should have charge of the collection of taxes in the republic during the life of the loan—twenty-five years. The Commission could collect all taxes, national

and departmental, and could revise the nation's accounts. The President of the Commission was to become the Inspector-General of Banks and Monopolies, and also a director of the National Bank.

It was further laid down that the bonds were not redeemable before 1937, and even then may only be redeemed as a whole at 105 with accrued interest, a price 13 points higher than the issue price. Thus the republic is prevented from converting its obligations at lower rate and is made to pay a sum far in excess of what was received. And so long as the loan lasts the practical control of the State rests with the Equitable Trust Company of New York.

What measure of independence Bolivia enjoys under the terms of this contract it is not difficult to see. So far the republic, though protesting, has fulfilled the terms of the contract. But should it fail to do so, the State Department in Washington would forthwith intervene and in the name of the sanctity of contracts extract the pound of flesh for the bankers. In Nicaragua, Salvador and other countries the United States Government has already acted as the tax-collector of its financiers. In Bolivia the need has not so far arisen. Should it arise Washington will not be slow to act. And Bolivia is the third largest country in the South American continent.

SETTLEMENT WITHIN SIGHT?

(Continued from page 9.)

tion which was sought to be introduced in this Bill. Mr. Nariman maintained that nomination had its evil effects upon Municipal Administration. His one more submission was that the word "Labour" had to be clearly defined as either in the Municipal Act or the present Bill.

BREEZE IN COUNCIL

There was then an amusing passage-at-arms between Mr. Nariman and Sir Vasant Rao Dabholkar which provided a much heated breeze to the House. Mr. Nariman complained that the members who entered by the door of nomination imperceptibly cultivated a liking for the principle of nomination.

Sir Vasant Rao regretted that Mr. Nariman had cast aspersions on the nominated members without knowing their work and worth.

The Minister in charge suggested that the details of the Bill should be left to the Select Committee. He promised that he would allow even the amendments of principle both in the Select Committee and during the special reading.

The first reading of the Bill was unanimously carried. The Bill was then referred to the Select Committee.

MATERNITY BENEFITS BILL.

Mr. R. S. Asavale move the first reading of his Maternity Benefits Bill. The Bill contemplated to regulate the employment of women in factories some time before and some time after confinement and make provision for the payment of maternity benefit.

Khan Sahib Mansuri supported the Bill.

The Maternity Benefit Bill elicited a lively discussion when the House re-assembled after tea-recess. The General Member, speaking on the Bill, said he had his sympathy for the object of the Bill, but he was afraid that to give effect to a measure of that kind was beyond the pale of practicability. He drew attention to the fact that even those countries which were members of the International Labour Conference had not given effect to such legislation. Even in England full effect was not given to the draft Convention passed by Washington Conference. The speaker apprehended another danger if the Bill were carried into law. There was no such legislation, he said, in any other province in India. If the Bill were carried the women labourers from other provinces would flock to Bombay lured by high wages and the maternity benefit with the result that there would be a keener competition in securing employment and consequently the rates of wages would be reduced.

A PURELY HUMANITARIAN MEASURE.

Mr. Nariman, supporting the Bill, pointed out that the Bill was a purely humanitarian measure, and nobody except an inhuman Government would dare to oppose it. He was glad that the representatives of capital and industry had not opposed the Bill. For his part he could not understand why on a measure like that where Government had not got to spend a penny, opposition should proceed from Government.

Mr. Lalji Narani, (the Indian Merchants' Chamber) said he did not want to oppose the principle of the Bill which was no doubt very commendable to everybody, but he had to oppose the provisions of the Bill. He knew that it was a measure for the benefit of women labourers and so far as the principle was concerned he would welcome many more measures of that kind. The speaker's contention was: where was the money to come from if proper effect was to be given to all the provisions of the Bill? In passing such a legislation he argued they had to consider the condition of the industry which was going to pay the cost of that legislation.

MR. SWAMINARAYEN'S AMENDMENT

Mr. Swaminarayan moved an amendment to the effect that the amount of benefit should be paid by the employer in accordance with the rules made by Government provided that in the case of dispute the employee concerned should have a right of appeal to the Commissioner appointed under the Workmen's Compensation Act whose decision would be final.

SPLENDID ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION. OPEN TO ALL. AWARD OF 10,000 WATCHES.

You can easily get one of it simply through little Attempt and Exhaustion. Please go through the whole of it and you will be satisfied. Perhaps you have heard of our Renowned hair oil, "BASANTI KUSUM TALIA." Such a delightful delicately perfumed hair oil has never appeared in the market. It has thus commended the paramount place in the rolls of hair oils as brain and hair tonic. It cures thinness, brittleness or falling of hair, untimely greyness of hair, short sightedness, nervous debility, Dryscalp, Dandruff, Giddiness, headache, vertigo, Insomnia, etc., by the use of a single phial only. Price Re. 1-10 with postage. Every customer of the "Basanti Kusum" will be awarded a watch, note will be deprived of accordingly.

RULES OF OBTAINING THE PRIZE.

According to the rules of the Company's Sale System, any one who will register him by taking one Basanti Oil at Re. 1-10 only, will be entitled to get a fine jewel watch guaranteed 1 year absolutely free of cost. He will moreover be able to get further valuable prizes out of the following, the more he will make new customers of Basanti. Carefully remember that prizes are given only experientially in order to propagate the use of Basanti Talia throughout India and will be given only for a few weeks more. Rules are only strictly given to none but our Registered customers within the parcel.

Other Costly Presents Ready for you accordingly are:— Harmonium, Violins, Sitar, Esrazes, various other musical instruments, Foot balls, Watches, Wrist-watches, Clocks, Timepieces, Shawls, Uni Lubies, Alwans, &c. Besides the above privilege the buyer of one— a rolled nib fountain pen, (at a time) of 2 oils at Rs. 3-4 B Timepiece will be given free of cost along with it until 2nd notice. Wholesale Commission on the oil is given only to Bona fide dealers. No unnecessary enquiry is replied to unless accompany a reply card. Messrs. SHARMA & Co., P.O. Hatkhola (63), CALCUTTA.



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Headache, Cold, Rheumatism and other bodily Aches & Pains.

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Bombay. Amrutanjan Depots. Madras.

Mr. Narandas Bechar, supporting the Bill, replied to the objections raised by the opposing speakers. He argued that labour and was the soul of industry, and it ought to have the first charge on the product of that industry. It was moreover in the interests of industry in general that the health of labourers should be improved. Major W. E. Jones opposed the Bill. Discussion was still on when the House rose for the day. To-morrow the Council meets in the morning.

TUNNEY RETAINS WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP

GRUELLING BATTLE STOPPED IN ELEVENTH ROUND

TREMENDOUS OVATION TO HEENEY'S GAMENESS

LONDON, July 27.
New York.—Tunney knocked out Heeney in the eleventh round.—Reuter.

HEENEY'S FACE DAMAGED.

LONDON, July 27.
New York.—Heeney opened very promisingly and scored points in the very early rounds but the champions onslaughts were most formidable. Heeney's face was damaged and the referee stopped the fight in the eleventh round and awarded a technical knockout.—Reuter.

FIRST 3 ROUNDS HEENEY'S.

It was a fine though cloudy night and fresh breezes, tempering sultry atmosphere, enticed bigger gate than anticipated. Tunney weighed in at 13/10 and Heeney at 14/7. Heeney opened very confidently, starting the champion with hefty blows to jaw forcing Tunney to clinch and imparting bad bruise on the American's left eye.

CHAMPION CHASED.

Tunney's scientific boxing tactics were discounted by the New Zealanders slogging policy which kept the champion dodging all over ring.

Heeney's aggressiveness was effective until the end of the third round when Tunney landed a swift trio of powerful jolts though at this stage his mouth was bleeding but in the fourth round Tunney abandoned clinching, stood up as man to man and drew blood on Heeney's face.

The New Zealander was still very vigorous and compelled his opponent to fight desperately to stave off his furious onslaught.

SIDE TURNS.

But marked change set in the fifth round when Tunney took the initiative. Heeney fell prone and the champion sportingly stood back and let his opponent regain his stance.

Thereafter Heeney's face gave evidence of the earnestness of the champions attack. The New Zealander frequently spat out blood from the mouth and nose and was rewarded with thunderous applause for his gameness, in the eighth round, when his left eye was closed and blood poured from his face and both his eyes. Thereafter Tunney had the upper hand, easily ending the Britisher's assaults, and his right found its billet with deadly accuracy.

THE END.

Heeney went down at the end of the tenth round and was saved by the bell. He returned in the eleventh, desperately seeking

INDIAN OLYMPIC ATHLETES

ARRIVAL IN HOLLAND

MULJEE UNABLE TO PARTICIPATE

LONDON, July 26.
Amsterdam.—The main body of the Indian Olympic Athletes arrived at Bloemendaal near Haarlem early this morning, having travelled via the Hook to Holland. They were rejoined by Messrs. Ford Burns and Chavan who left by air yesterday. The party have taken up the same quarters that the Indian Hockey Team had occupied in the beautiful Bloemendaal neighbourhood surrounded by trees. The trainer Mr. Heaver immediately got to work, and arranged temporary training facilities pending the team's visit to Amsterdam on Thursday for the final training.

All the members of the team are very fit, and in the best of spirits except the swimmer Muljee who after three weeks in hospital at Marseilles with a diseased bone of the leg arrived in London just as the team had left. Muljee who is definitely unable to participate in games has remained in London. The team's only complaint is that they are unable to avoid certain slight stomach trouble whatever the diet and whatever they are staying, but at present everything is satisfactory.—Reuter.

NON-BRAHMIN YOUTH CONFERENCE

The Bombay Provincial non-Brahmin Youth Conference will be held in Bombay on the 1st and 2nd August 1928, under the presidency of Sir K. V. Reddi. A reception committee with Dr. B. R. Ambekar as chairman has been formed.

PASSENGERS GOING ON PLEASURE CRUISE

Berlin.—It is explained that Monte Cervantes passengers are all Germans who are making a pleasure cruise to Spitzbergen.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS

Pretoria.—New Zealand Rugby team defeated Pretoria by 13 points to 6.—Reuter's Special.

Oslo.—No exact information is received regarding the time of "Citta di Milano's" arrival at Narvik with the "Italia's" survivors which was witnessed by comparatively few people and no Norwegian authorities. The survivors entrain this evening en route to Italy.—Reuter's Special.

Paris.—Havas Agency message says: According to Diplomatic circles the multilateral pact will be signed at Paris on 27th August.—Reuter.

ing a knockout but he was a mere plaything in Tunney's hands.

The Referee intervened after two and half minutes and the crowd signified its appreciation of his courage in adversity by one of the finest demonstrations accorded to the beaten man within long memory.—Reuter's Special.

THIRD GRAND ANNIVERSARY—SPECIAL PROGRAMME—TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK

Commencing from SATURDAY, 28th inst.—A picture which was well appreciated by the Public.

**Krishna's
Well-known
Production**

Sunday, 29th July, the Grand Anniversary Day of the Cinema, this Film is specially shown for the occasion.

LALAN - VANJARI

Beautiful Love Story, Fine Stunts,
Beautiful Scenery.

Scenario by: Mr. M. B. PATEL,
Photo by: Mr. C. G. PATEL.

COME AND SEE IT TO-NIGHT.

Special Stage Dance by Miss RAJKISHORI
with Sweet Song

TIME AS USUAL—COME TO-NIGHT & SEE IT AT

Krishna Cinema

DUBASH THEATRE, Girgaum.

coming on screen after three years—the first picture shown in this Theatre, of Shree Krishna Film Company.

Featuring well-known Stars:
Miss GULAB and Miss ARMELINE.

Story by:
Mr. DELVADAKER.

Coming Shortly:
Krishna Film
DREAM LAND.

THE WEATHER

HEAVY RAIN C. P. & WEST CENTRAL INDIA

POONA, July 27.

Yesterday's depression over Orissa has moved northwards into the East Central Provinces and is still deep. It has caused heavy rain generally in the Central Provinces and west Central India and locally in West United Provinces. The monsoon has weakened in Burma and Orissa, but has strengthened in Assam and Bengal. It remains active on West coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, United Provinces, West Central India, East Central Provinces, Konkan, Hyderabad, North Mysore and Madras Coast north and local in Burma, Orissa, United Provinces, East Central India, West Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad South, and Malabar. A few falls have occurred in the Punjab, East and North West Frontier Provinces and Rajputana East.

Chief amounts are:—Kyaupyu two inches; Akyab one and a half; Cherrapunji five; Dibrugarh four; Darjeeling and Tezpur three; Calcutta two; Barisal, Burdwan, and Sambalpur one and a half; Chittagong and Purnea one; Pachmarhi seven; Agra and Indore four; Musorie, Saugor, Jabalpur, Seoni, Pendra, and Karwar three; Chakrata, Hoshangabad, Saugor, Jabalpur, Seoni, Pendra, and a half; Sialkot two; Simla one and a half; Kotah a half; Mercara, and Mangalore three; Ratnagiri three quarters; and Belgaum, Nizamabad, Bangalore and Cochin a half.

Forecast.—An increase in Berar, North Bombay Deccan, and Central India and an extension into the Gujarat and in Rajputana and the extreme north.

Heavy Rainfall warning.—Heavy rain is likely to continue in West Central Provinces and West Central India during next 48 hours and extend into Gujarat, and South Rajputana within 24 hours.—A. P.

HEAVY RAIN IN ORISSA

ARABIAN SEA CURRENT STRENGTHENS IN DECCAN

INCREASE OF RAIN IN C. P. EXPECTED

POONA, July 26.

The following summary of observations recorded at 8 hours, Thursday, the 26th instant giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Bay storm crossed coast near False Point and lies this morning as a deep depression over Orissa. It has caused very heavy rain in Orissa and extensive rain with locally heavy falls in the central parts of the country; False Point reports 15 in. of rain. The Arabian Sea current has strengthened on the west coast and in the Deccan.

Forecast.—An increase of rain in the Central Provinces, Central India and Berar and an extension in the Bombay Deccan and Gujarat.

Burma.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, and local in Upper Burma; Amherst has had 2.6 in. Tavoy 2.1 in. Diamond Island 1.9 in. Akyab 2.3 in. Bassein 0.9 in. Rangoon 0.9 in. and Kyaupyu, Lashio and Myit kyina 0.7 in. each. Skies are heavily clouded in Lower Burma and the north of Upper Burma, and moderately clouded elsewhere.

Northeast India including Orissa.—Nearly general rain has fallen over the whole division; Buxitola has had 14.5 in. Sambalpur 7.9 in. Cherrapunji 4.0 in. Jalpaiguri 2.0 in. Darjiling 1.8 in. Daitong 1.5 in. Dibrugarh 1.1 in. Gauhati 0.9 in. and Chabasa 1.1 in. Skies are overcast in the southern half of the division, and moderately to heavily clouded in the northern half. Humidity is locally in excess in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. Maximum tempera-

ture was above normal in Assam and below it in Orissa.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in the United Provinces East and the Central Provinces, and locally in the United Provinces West and Central India East; Pachmarhi has had 3.6 in. Bareilly 2.5 in. Hoshangabad 3.0 in. Khandwa 2.1 in. Kanpur 2.2 in. Chakra 2.1 in. Gorakhpur 1.3 in. Chanda 1.6 in. Raipur 1.1 in. Mussoorie 1.0 in. Jabalpur 0.7 in. and Bahraich 0.5 in. Skies are heavily clouded generally. Humidity is in excess in parts of the Central Provinces. Maximum temperature was below normal in Berar.

Northwest India.—A few falls of rain have occurred in the Punjab East and North and Gujarat; Surat and Dharampur have had 0.3 in. each. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Gujarat and the east Punjab, lightly to moderately clouded in Rajputana, Kashmir and the North-West Frontier Province, and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the north-east Punjab and lower Sind. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were below normal in Kashmir and the maximum alone in the Punjab Southwest. The highest temperature in the division was 106 deg. at Khanpur and Hyderabad (Sind).

The Peninsula.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, Hyderabad, Mysore, Malabar and the Madras Coast North, and local in the Bombay Deccan and the Madras Deccan; Hanamkonda has had 2.6 in. Karwar 2.2 in. Belgaum 2.3 in. Nizamabad 1.3 in. Bijapur 1.1 in. Raichur 1.0. Hyderabad 1.1. Mangalore 0.7 in. Calicut 0.8 in. Cochin 0.8 in. and Mercara 0.5 in. Skies are heavily clouded generally. Humidity is in defect in the southeast of the division. Maximum temperature was below normal in Hyderabad North. Cuddalore and Madras recorded the highest maximum temperature of 100 deg. yesterday afternoon.

Special report of heavy rainfall.—July 24th, Gautampura (Holkar State) 8.5 in.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Bombay, July 27.

General Remarks.—Yesterday's depression over Orissa has moved northwards into the east Central Provinces and is still deep. It has caused heavy rain generally in the Central Provinces and west Central India, and locally in the west United Provinces. The monsoon continues active on the west coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in the United Provinces West, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, Hyderabad North, Mysore and the Madras Coast North, and local in the United Provinces East, Central India West, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad South and Malabar, while a few falls have occurred in the Punjab East and North and Rajputana East. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded except in the Punjab, Baluchistan, Sind and west Rajputana, where they are practically clear. The air is more moist than usual in most of the Central Provinces, and drier in Sind and the adjoining parts of Gujarat and also in the south-east of the Peninsula. Temperatures were below normal in the south of the Central Provinces and the adjacent parts of the north. Madras Coast and Hyderabad. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 107 degrees at Jacobabad.

Forecast.—An increase in Berar, the North Bombay Deccan and Central India and an extension into Gujarat and Rajputana.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT 8 HRS.	
Station	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Hissar	0.02
Mainpuri	0.13
Jhansi	1.68
Agra	3.58
Cawnpore	0.43

Alahabad	0.07
Ajmer	0.05
Kotah	0.44
Veraval	0.05
Surat	0.04
Neemuch	0.01
Indore	3.74
Jubbulpore	3.45
Saugor	2.75
Hoshangabad	2.00
Khandwa	1.70
Akola	0.18
Amraoti	0.58
Nagpur	2.26
Chanda	1.46
Raipur	1.83
Ratnagiri	0.72
Marmagao	0.68
Ahmednagar	0.03
Poona	0.14
Belgaum	0.46
Nizamabad	0.50
Hyderabad	0.30
Bangalore	0.55
Mangalore	2.63
Calicut	0.46
Colombo	0.24
Masulipatam	0.20
Cocanada	0.42
Madras	0.03

HALF-WEEKLY RAINFALL REPORTS.

Station	Since last telegram	Total 1st June to date	Annual to normal
Dohad	0.79	8.96	28.89
Nandurbar	1.35	6.56	22.61
Dharwar	2.02	8.70	32.65
Gadag	0.43	9.05	25.04

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

July 27.	
Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 27-7-28	Colaba Point 0.41; Fort 0.26; J. J. Hospital 0.25.
Total since 1st June to date	Colaba Point 57.61; Fort 71.59; J. J. Hospital 56.39.
Total for the corresponding period of 1927	Colaba Point 48.27; Fort 56.69; J. J. Hospital 46.38.
Total for the corresponding period of 1926	Colaba Point 35.73; Fort 50.90; J. J. Hospital 43.85.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

The following is a summary of meteorological observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 27th instant:—
Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.721 inches (.035 above normal).
Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.659 inches (.032 above normal).
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .004 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.5 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.9 degrees.
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.2 degrees (1.8 below normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.2 (0.1 above normal).
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 89 per cent.
Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 86 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 21 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 298 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 43 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10.
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.41 inches.
Total rainfall during the month 29.90 inches.
Total rainfall during the year 57.62 inches.

WEEKLY SHARE CIRCULAR.

We have received the following weekly share circular from Messrs. Lewis and Jones dated 26th instant:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Considerable weakness has developed in Government Securities during the past day

or two based upon the idea that this year's Government's Loan Issue would be on a much more attractive basis than last year's flotation.

3-1/2 per cent. dropped sharply to Rs. 74-13, 5 per cent. 1945-55 closed at 106 and 4 per cent. 1960-70 at 87. Details of the New Loan are now available. The terms are generous and the issue should find ready support from investors. Moreover the price of the long dated issue is almost on a par with India Sterling Loans. Unfortunately prices of existing issues are likely to suffer, more especially 4 per cent. 1960-70 which is worth no more than Rs. 84.

The New Loans are 4-1/2 per cent. 1955-60 issued at Rs. 94 per cent., yields 4.34 per cent. p. a. flat or 4.42 per cent. redemption, and 4-1/2 per cent. 1964 issued at 97.8 yields 4.18 per cent. flat or 4.55 per cent. p. a. redemption.

Subscriptions to the New Loans will be received from August 7th, 1928 and 5-1/2 per cent. War Bonds 1928 will be accepted as the equivalent of cash at their full maturity value plus interest to 15th September. The Loan is to be closed when aggregate subscriptions reach Rs. 35 crores but in any case not later than 18th August 1928.

The Imperial Bank of India rate is unchanged at 5 per cent. but a reduction to 4 per cent. is shortly looked for.

Closing prices of securities are as follows:—
3-1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper (taxable) ... 74.12 4.24
4 per cent. Conversion Loan (taxable) ... 94 0 4.48
4 per cent. 1934-37 (taxable) ... 93.10 4.45
4 per cent. 1960-70 (taxable) ... 87 0 4.26
5 per cent. 1935 (taxable) ... 100.14 4.38
5 per cent. 1935 (taxable) ... 100.14 4.32
5 per cent. 1929-47 (taxable) ... 100 8 4.49
5 per cent. 1933 (taxfree) ... 102 2 4.51
5 per cent. 1945-55 (taxfree) ... 106 0 4.61
5-1/2 per cent. 1928 (taxfree) ... 105 6 2.24
6 per cent. 1939 (taxfree) ... 102.13 4.46
6 per cent. 1931 (taxfree) ... 103.14 4.55
6 per cent. 1932 (taxfree) ... 105 4 4.48
6-1/2 per cent. Bom. Dev. Loan 110.14 4.54

COTTON MILL SHARES.

The Mill Strike still continues and there are as yet no definite signs of a settlement. The mills have disposed of practically all their seasonal stocks of piecegoods but a continuance of the strike must seriously affect finances in many cases.

The tendency in mill shares is decidedly easier and quotations on balance are mostly lower.

Gokak's changed hands at 124-6. Sassoon Silks at 86, and Minerva at 82-1/2.

The Currimbally group of Balance Sheets are to hand and considering the difficult trading period represented, show good results reflecting the rise in cotton prices rather than stable trading.

No less than Rs. 22 lakhs have been allocated to various funds throughout the group, the financial position being strengthened accordingly.

Tuesday next is the final day for business in the August account.

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.
A distinctly easy tendency has ruled throughout this section in sympathy with mill shares.

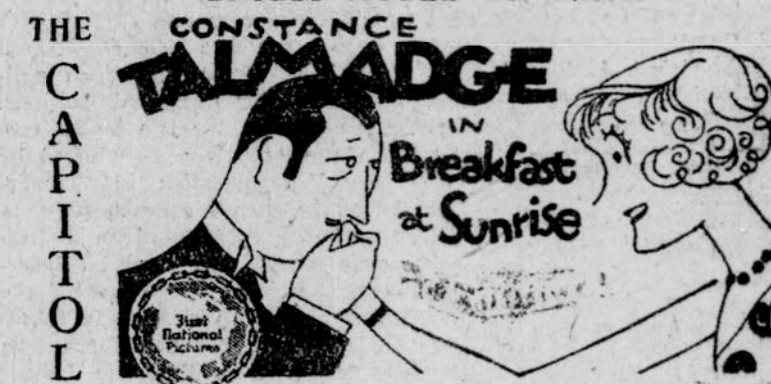
Bank Shares.—Imperials close at 1460 and 360 but very small business has resulted. India Banks are in request at 96-8 C. D. Barodas are better at 90 and Centrals at 26.

Railway Shares.—The turnover continues small but prices have a firmer appearance. We quote:—

Ahmedabad Prantej	915
Amritsar Patti	137-1/2
Central Provinces	101
Dhond Bharamati	100
Guzerat	92
Hoshiarpur	98
Larkhana	88
Mandra	78
Mymen. Rebato	101
Pachora	100
Sara Siraganj	97-1/2
Sialkot	103
Sind Light	141
Tapti Valley	722-1/2
Upper S. L.	90

Cement Shares.—Most scrips in this section are a turn-easier, but should be watched for buying opportunities as the industry is in a very sound position. Bandis are

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW At 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M. LATEST MODEL OF MIRTH.



LATEST PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
Including
The Tennis Championship of the World.

24-4 sellers, Panjabs 16-2, Katnis 26-6, Indians are lower at 360-4. Shahabads are firm at 175 with scrip scarce. Gwalior quote 127-8 and United Cements 101.

Managers Shares.—Only limited business has passed in Shrivastur and C. I. M.'s which quote 31/12 and 15 respectively.

Shipping Shares.—After having seen business up to 293-2 Bombay Steams have closed off to 289-6 with Scindias lower at 14-11.

Engineering Shares.—Alcocks reflect the general tendency and close at 373-12. McKenzies are neglected at 302-8 as are Constructions at 65-8.

Bombay Trams have reached five points to 151-14 on rumours of a fresh debenture issue.

Telephones at 54 reflect some profit taking and should be watched for buying opportunities. The Debentures are 57-8. Bombay Burmahs weakened to 783-12 and 286-4. Belapurs have small sellers at 24-8 with Ugandas at 30.

Electric Supply Shares.—The various counters in this section have been effected to a small extent by rumours of a conflict between the Karachi Electric Co. and the Karachi Municipality, thereby the Company's street lighting programme may be threatened and loss of revenue ensue. We quote:—

Ahmedabad Ord.	138
Surat Ord.	138
Karachi Ord.	145 X. D.
Hyderabad Ord.	140

In the Tata Hydro group, shares are the turn easier but business continues on a small scale. We quote:—

Andra Vix. Ord.	715
Andra Vix. Pref.	1000
Tata Hydro Ord.	1078-3/4
Tata Hydro Pref.	1040
Tata Power Pref.	905

Iron and Steel Shares.—No fresh feature in this section can be reported. Indian Irons have practically recovered the dividend deduction and close at 18-8 X.D. Bengal Irons are called 17.

Tata Irons are steady but featureless. The strike situation looks more promising and we hope that in a week or so there will be a complete resumption of work. We quote:—

Tata 1st Pref.	139-1/2
Tata 2nd Pref.	92-1/4
Tata Iron Ord.	77-1/4
Tata Iron Def.	285

The Company's annual report and balance sheet is generally expected early in September.

Rubber Shares.—London reports a steady market and good shares are difficult to secure both there and in the Straits. In fact, many "short sellers" appear to have been caught. Commodity stocks show a further reduction of 677 tons at 35,248 tons.

LONDON METAL.

New York, July 26.	
London, July 26.	
Copper English Best Selected	£ 66-1/8
Copper Braziers	£ 76-1/2
Yellow Metal	£ 65
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	£ 21-3/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	£ 13-3/8
Tin English Ingots	£ 219-1/2

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, July 26.	
Total Bullion	£176,000,000
Public Deposits	£ 11,500,000
Other Deposits	£106,800,000
Government Securities	£ 28,300,000
Other Securities	£ 48,400,000
Notes and Coin	£ 59,800,000
Currency Notes Outstanding	£271,300,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	50.47 p.c.

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 26.	
Silver:—China and India small buyers.	
Market quietly steady.	
Spot	27-7/16
Forward	27-3/8

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.)	
Muktsar, July 25.	
Wheat Ready 4-9 5.	
Wheat Assaj 4-11-3.	
Gram Ready 3-14 4.	
Gram Bhadon 4-1-3.	
Gram Assaj 4-2-3.	
Barley Ready 3-3.	
Barley Assaj 3-5-3.	
Rapeseed Ready 7-10.	
Cottonseeds Maghar 3-7-3.	
Gwara Ready 2-15.	

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 26.	
Cottonseed Bombay ton:—	
July/Aug. shipment sellers	40-3-0.
Castorseed, Bombay ton:—	
July/Aug. shipment sellers	47-12-6.
Rapeseed Toria, ton:—	
July/Aug. shipment sellers	418-18-9.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, July 26.	
T.T. Berlin on London	20.34-1/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.07-7/8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.91
T.T. Madrid on London	unquoted
T.T. Milan on London	92.84
T.T. Berne on London	25.23
T.T. Paris on London	124.06
T.T. London on Prague	163.87

COTTON AND EXCHANGE CHART.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Cotton and Bullion Brokers, Bombay, have issued once more Cotton and Exchange Chart covering the period of one year from May 1927 to May 1928. In cotton, this Chart shows weekly prices of Liverpool, New York and Bombay. It is a very useful compilation and will be of great help to straddle operators in discovering how prices move particularly during marketing of crops. Japan being the last customer of Indian cotton, the Exchange Chart on Japan will be also found useful to find out the probable quotation of Indian Cotton in Japanese market. This firm deserves to be congratulated on issuing this Chart. Such diagrams are very common in Europe and America and are generally used for reference purposes.

FUTURE OF BURMA

THE ENGLISHMAN'S SOLICITUDE FOR COUNTRY'S INDIVIDUALITY.

A MISCHIEVOUS SUGGESTION

RANGOON, July 26. The annual convocation of the Rangoon University took place at five this afternoon at the Jubilee Hall when His Excellency the Chancellor delivered his convocation address and conferred on Sir Harecourt Butler "in absentia" the degree of Doctor of Laws. The recipients of degrees and diplomas totalled 181 including seventeen ladies. The Chancellor presented the provincial silver medal awarded by the Viceroy to Maung Tin for his essay on "Citizenship." Asking the Chancellor to confer the Doctorate on Sir Harecourt Butler, the pro-Vice-Chancellor Justice Maung Ba recounted his eminent services to education and learning, particularly to the Rangoon University during his chancellorship.

FUTURE OF THE COUNTRY.

In the course of the convocation address His Excellency Sir Charles Innes pointed out the task before the students in trying to remove ignorance and apathy in every sphere of life and the need for awakening, observing that it was here that there was an almost unlimited scope for service particularly in the rural parts of Burma. After referring to the appeal made by the Royal Agricultural Commission to the University in this connection he said: "I hope that at least some of you will undertake service of this kind, for the questions I have raised are of grave importance to the future of Burma and behind them there lies even a graver question."

THE ENGLISHMEN'S SOLICITUDE FOR BURMA.

"Burma is a comparatively small land wedged in between the two great countries of India and China. It has a comparatively small population. Everywhere one goes one finds evidence of the peaceful penetration of the industrious Chinaman and the no less industrious Indian and inevitably one is forced to speculate on the future of Burma. Will Burmese be able to maintain their individuality as a nation and the distinctive character of their civilisation or will they as time rolls on slowly but surely be submerged by the teeming millions to the East and to the West? Every Englishman who has served in Burma will say "God forbid" but it rests with the young men and women of Burma to answer the question and I hope and believe that this university will help them to find the right answer."—A.P.

ALLAHABAD BAR COUNCIL

ELECTION OF MEMBERS

ALLAHABAD, July 26.

The following Advocates have been elected to the first Bar Council, Allahabad High Court:—Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Messrs. Iqbal Ahmad, Pearylal Banerji, Kailashnath Katju, Narain Prasad Ashtana, Vikarungit Singh, Sarkar Bahadur Johri, Nanak Chand, Girdharilal Agarwalla and B. B. Chandra. Only the last is a barrister. Of the above ten, three practice outside Allahabad.

HINDUSTAN SEVA DAL'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE

The opening ceremony of the Hindustani Seva Dal's Academy of Physical Culture will take place at Bagalkot at 8.30 a.m. on Wednesday, August 1, at the hands of Goswami Raja Dhanarajgirji Bahadur of Hyderabad.

Rangoon, July 26.—The figures for all reported cases of important crimes during the second quarter of the present year according to a communiqué issued by Government, compare favourably with the figures for the corresponding period of last year. Dacoities and robberies with murders show a slight increase but on the other hand there were no cases of housebreaking with murder. Robberies also show a decrease.—A.P.

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U. P. MUSLIMS AND SIMON SHOW

PLEA FOR SAFEGUARDS

MEMORANDUM SENT TO DELHI OFFICE

ALLAHABAD, July 26.

A memorandum on behalf of the Muslim members of the United Provinces Legislative Council and other leading men of the Provinces was despatched to-day to the Delhi Office of the Statutory Commission. Copies of the memorandum have also been sent to the Education Committee of the Commission. It consists of nearly 525 foolscap printed pages and contains elaborate data on the services, local self-governing bodies, judiciary and education. The report deals exhaustively with the Services, local self-government, provincial government and central government, safeguards for the minorities and the working of safeguards for minorities in European countries where they exist. The memorandum insists on safeguards for Muslims and urges that separate electorates for the legislatures and local bodies should be retained. Representation of Muslims in the Government departments and the administration of the local bodies and the Cabinet of provincial governments, it says, are absolutely necessary.

Dealing with education it shows how Muslims have lost ground in the matter of primary, secondary and university education. It suggests safeguards in all grades of education.

CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

As regards the constitutional question the memorandum points out that the Muslims of the United Provinces would have advocated dominion status for India if there had been a spirit of goodwill and compromise. The memorandum advocates no change in the Central Government. It advocates the abolition of the Secretary of State's Council and a limitation of his powers over the Government of India. It insists on the appointment of members of the Assembly to the Executive Council of the Government of India with the exception of foreign affairs and army. With regard to provincial governments it advocates the transfer of all subjects except law and order and land revenue. It recommends enlargement of the Provincial Councils and lowering of the franchise. The memorandum is submitted by the Committee which contains majority of the number of Muslim members of the United Provinces Legislative Council as well as other influential and representative persons in these provinces.

WE SHALL ACT AS UNIT.

The work of preparation of the memorandum was undertaken last March, and the Committee had been exceedingly busy since then. In the opinion of the Chairman of the Committee, Dr. Shafat Ahmad Khan, M.L.C., this is the first time in the history of these Provinces for a number of years that the Muslim community has been so effectively organised and has spoken so clearly and authoritatively on numerous complex problems with which the Commission will have to deal. Dr. Khan concluded by saying: "We shall act as a unit."—A. P.

SIMON COMMISSION'S 'AUXILIARY'

EDUCATION COMMITTEE'S PROGRAMME

LONDON, July 26.

Sir Philip Hartog and his two colleagues of the Auxiliary Education Committee who are available here, Sir Lavis Amherst Selby-Bigge and Sir George Anderson, had a lengthy conference with the Simon Commission in the House of Lords Committee room on the educational aspects of the inquiry. After a short holiday Sir P. Hartog leaves for India on August 23. After touring Madras and Burma he and his Indian colleagues will be joined in Bombay by Sir Selby-Bigge and Sir G. Anderson. The enquiry will be completed by the end of this year.—Renter.

PRIMATE'S RESIGNATION

THE KING'S REGRET

LONDON, July 25.

Archbishop of Canterbury has resigned. He will vacate office on 12th November.

The Archbishop of Canterbury's resignation was received by a Commission appointed by the King consisting of the Archbishop of York and the Bishops of London, Durham and Winchester.

His Majesty intimates that he has received the resignation with great regret.—Renter.

FREEDOM OF CITY OF LONDON

CORPORATION'S UNANIMOUS OFFER TO ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

LONDON, July 26.

The City Corporation unanimously

terbury to accept the Freedom of the City of London. The Lord Mayor submitting the resolution said that the City's non-sectarian and non-political tradition would not be impaired by it. He mentioned that when he made the suggestion, Churchmen, Non-Conformists, Jews and Roman Catholics vied with one another in eagerness to sign the res-

RAISING SCHOOL FEES

DHARWAR STUDENT'S PROTEST

DHARWAR, July 26

At a meeting of the students of Dharwar held in the Southern Maratha Bank Hall yesterday a resolution protesting against the proposal of Government to

passed and sent to the Minister of Education.—A. P.

CONVICT DIES OF HEAT-STROKE IN TRAIN

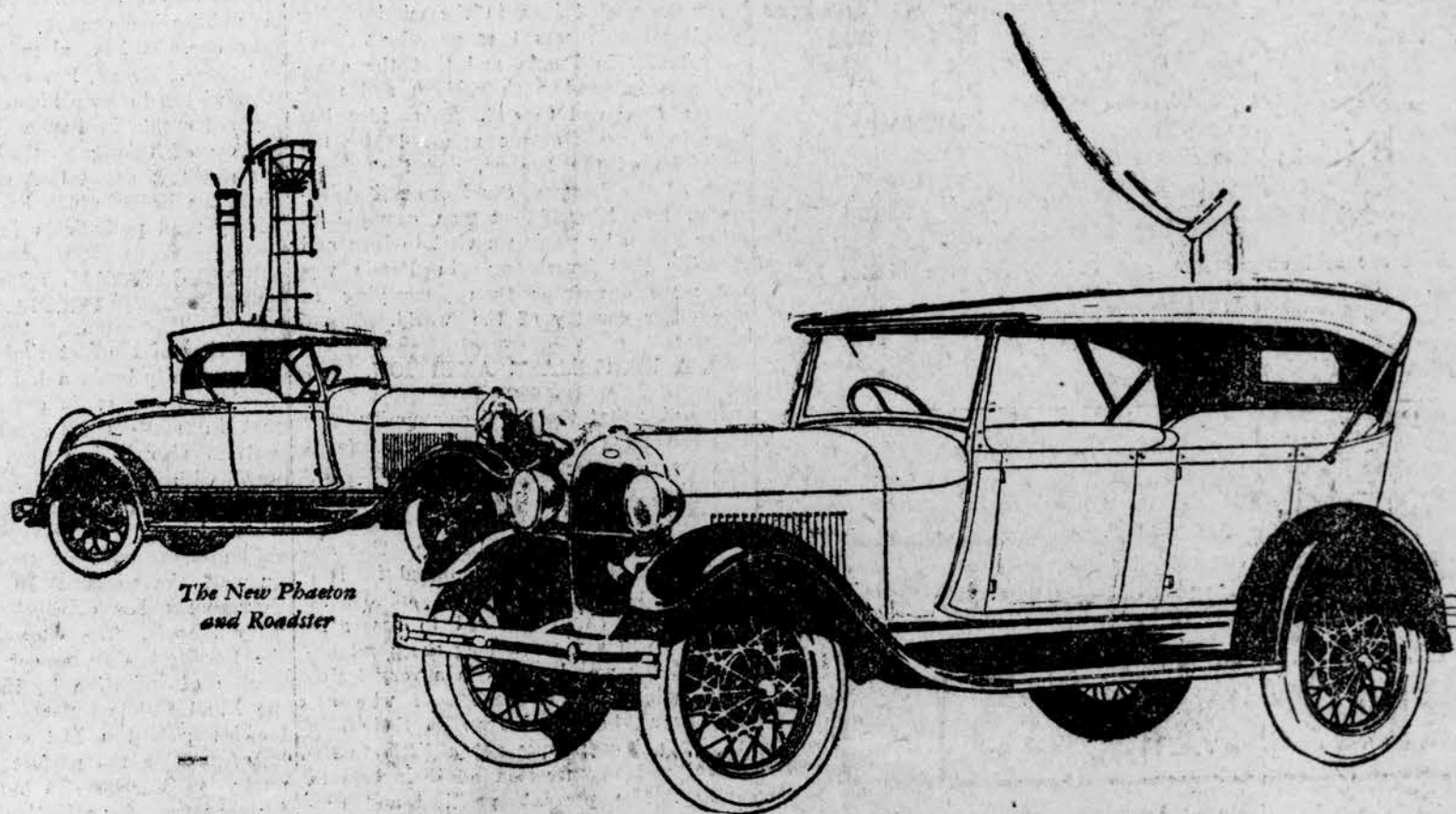
ENQUIRY INTO ARRANGEMENTS ORDERED

SIMLA, July 25.

transferred from Rohtal to Jhang by rail nine were found on arrival to be suffering from heat-stroke. One of them died after admission to the Jhang Jail. The Punjab Government have ordered the District Magistrate of Jhang to make an immediate enquiry into the arrangements made for the convicts journey following the issue of orders for their transfer.—A. P.

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And when your drive is over and your car stands in front of your home, you feel the same pride in its handsome appearance that you derive from its mechanical excellence.

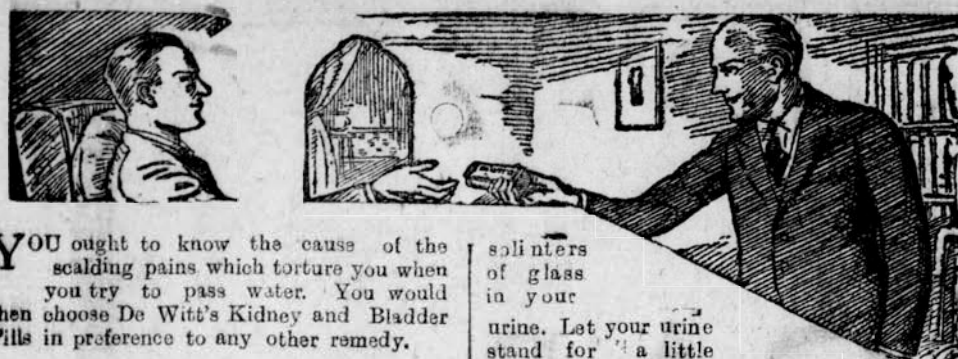
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THE IRAN LEAGUE AN APPRECIATION

(BY MANECKJI K. PATEL.)

The most momentous question at present, for the Indian Parsis who take abiding interest in the welfare of their co-religionists in Persia, is whether it is not possible to find the sinews of war for the diffusion of light of knowledge by the establishment of educational institutions of a non-sectarian character in Iran. With this aim in view a Committee was recently formed in Bombay to gather funds and transmit the same to Arbab Kaikhushru Shahrukh for the purpose, under the auspices of the Iran League.

NON-SECTARIAN ACTIVITIES OF THE LEAGUE.

The Iran League is one of the three Zoroastrian organisations in this city which have been working for the uplift of the Motherland. It commands greater attention both on account of the non-sectarian character of its activities and its close association with Mr. G. K. Nariman, one of the most erudite scholars of the Parsi community. His devotion to Persia and every thing Persian is well-known. The aims of the League are highly catholic. One of its principal aims is to bring about closer cultural relation between Persia and India. For years past the rooted idea in the mind of the Bombay Parsis was that anarchy reigned perpetually in Persia and that the country was infested with robbers and murderers from end to end. This idea has been to a great extent removed by the activities of the League, and the President of the League, Sir Hormusji Adenwalla, Kt., himself set an example to other Parsis by paying a visit to Iran and showing that journeying in Persia was not more dangerous than journeying in any other country of the world.

A LEGITIMATE AMBITION.

In order that the Parsi community may feel interested in the welfare of Iran, it was thought necessary that a monthly periodical should be published giving an account of the state of affairs in Persia to the members of the League. The ancient land of Iran so renowned in History has under the impetus of H. M. Reza Shah Pahlvi, resolved to assert itself and win a place among the great nations of the world. This is a very legitimate ambition and the Parsis who are still proud to regard Iran as their own land should contribute not a little to the revival and regeneration of their beloved country. The present political and economic regeneration of the country has been transforming Iran into one of the most progressive countries of the world. It has already appropriated some of the more stable elements of modernism and is on a fair way to revive the glories of its ancient past.

BULLETIN OF THE IRAN LEAGUE.

The Iran League originally started with the object of bringing about a closer rapprochement between two renowned communities in the East, has now widened its sphere of influence by issuing a monthly periodical entitled "Bulletin of the Iran League." It had been felt for a long time that the noble aims and objects of the League could not be officially carried out without systematic propaganda, through a special organ of the League. The activities of the League were greatly crippled for want of a recognised organ intended to diffuse knowledge about the political, economic and social progress made by the Motherland within recent times. The promoters of the League have, therefore, acted very wisely in having an organ of their own. It will, besides serving other purposes, be

useful as a link between the branches of the League at Calcutta, Broach and Karachi.

UTILITY OF THE PUBLICATION.

To hundreds and thousands of Parsis and Muslims in India, Persia is a sealed book at present. The Bulletin will engender interest in them, and will serve to remove much of the misunderstanding that at present prevails even among the educated classes regarding progress in Persia. Month after month the readers are furnished with important news. Their attention is focussed on the numerous movements connected with Iran. The Parsi community should welcome with open arms the "Bulletin of the Iran League", as being an expression of cultured thought about the progress of Iran under the Pahlvi regime. The articles that appear in the Bulletin, chiefly from the pen of Mr. G. K. Nariman, the renowned Oriental scholar and linguist, furnish very valuable and interesting materials. To the busy reader who has no time to peep into Persian journals and Muslim papers of India, the Bulletin presents in a nutshell the most important events of the month. The utility of such a publication cannot be questioned by any one. It has already justified its existence. Every Parsi and Mohammedan who wishes to keep himself in touch with current events in Persia should be a subscriber of this periodical. There is not the slightest doubt that with the lapse of time, the Bulletin will be one of the most widely read periodicals in Asia.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN PERSIA.

In view of the fact that Persia has only very recently made a bid for progress on Western lines, it is gratifying to note that in matters of education and other matters also it has been marching forward with rapid strides. The fifth Majlis or Persian Parliament is said to have assigned by law to universal primary education one-seventh of the land-tax revenues of the country. In Teheran alone Government has established thirty primary schools. The educational policy of the Persian Government seems to be worthy of imitation by the promoters of the Parsi Public School. The Persian Majlis passed a Bill on the 22nd May last favouring the project of sending annually to Europe one hundred students, for six years, for scientific education. The Persians, we are told, thirst for knowledge. The Memorial College of Tabriz which had only one Mohammedan pupil thirty years ago, has now three hundred Muslim pupils.

MUSLIM APPRECIATION OF THE LEAGUE.

The brightest and the most encouraging feature of the propaganda carried on by the Iran League is that the promoters of the League have from the very beginning wisely decided to help forward the interests not simply of the Zoroastrians residing in Persia but of Persians in general without distinction of religion. The League has already given concrete proofs of its non-sectarian character and it has already met with generous appreciation at the hands of the leading Mohammedans of Persia.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY

During the week ending 21st inst. the total mortality 181 was less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 19.4. These figures compare favourably with those for the 29th week of 1927 when the mortality was 498 and death rate 19.9 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1923-1927 when the average mortality was 606 and death rate 25.0.

Out of the total deaths, 175 were among infants under one year of age. Cholera caused 2 attacks and 2 deaths during the week. Smallpox caused 11 attacks and 6 deaths. Plague was absent during the week. The number of live births registered during the week was 395 and compares favourably with that for the 29th week of 1927 when the figure was 369 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1923-1927) viz. 359.

MR. AND MRS. BAKES CHARITY CONCERT

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Bake of Holland, after a two-years stay at Tagore's University at Shantiniketan, have come down to Bombay to make further researches in the art of Indian music. Mr. Archibald Bake is a well-known Baritone singer. He has already given his songs in the Radio, and the three Arts Ball where his songs were much appreciated. He is giving a Charity Concert at the Excelsior Theatre on Saturday (the 4th of prox.) at 7-30 p.m.

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GLEANINGS FROM URDU PAPERS

"Riyasat" writes:—As the Government of India has deducted, without any rhyme or reason, the sum of Rs. 2,000 out of the allowance granted to the Maharaja of Nabha, the latter has refused to accept it by way of protest. The Maharaja has decided not to accept it even if he is reduced to starvation.—("Akali").

The Manager and proprietor of Abul Ashram, Gushmandi, Lahore, have been arrested and after a lapse of three hours were released on bail. The charge against them is that they used to bring girls from Bengal and sell them in the Punjab.—("Pratap").

Malak Firoz Khan Noon will shortly visit such places of Kullu, near Simla, which are affected with cholera.—("Pratap").

A woman residing in village Begepur, District Amritsar, has given birth to three children, all of whom are alive and quite healthy.—("Pratap").

The pride of race and nationality is responsible for cases of untoward behaviour on the part of British military officers while travelling on railways in India. A case has recently been reported from Simla which shows that some British officers become devoid not only of gentlemanliness but also of humanity. Such white officers get besides themselves as soon as they see dark-coloured Indians and like the proverbial bull seeing red, demonstrate their savagery, so much so they do not refrain even from wreaking vengeance on a 70-year old Indian woman. It is officers of this type that are the worst enemies of the British Government in India and hence the authorities should take strong action against them.—("Hamdard").

"Haqiqat" of Lucknow States that in the Ahata of Kamal Khan at Cawnpore a small cow with four legs and a small tail has been hatched out of an egg. The news spread all over the city like lightning and people are flocking in large numbers to see this marvel of nature.—("Akali").

In reply to a question of Lala Duni Chand, the Health officer of the Lahore Municipality stated that in the year 1926-27 there were 717 deaths from tuberculosis, consumption and phthisis in the City of Lahore.—("Pratap").

Reports from Constantinople go to show that the Turkish Government has instructed the newspapers not to publish in their columns any news with regard to Turkish armaments.—("Hamdard").

"As-Siyasat" (Cairo) learns that war is raging between Imam Yahya and the tribes of Az-Zarinaq. Some tribes have also been devoted.—("Hamdard").

"Al-Muqattam" states that H. E. Farid Bey, Turkish minister in London, has been instructed by the Turkish Government to take measures with a view to improving the relations between England and Turkey.—("Hamdard").

The Turkish Government has asked permission from the French Government to set up a memorial in Syria in honour of the Turkish dead during the Great War.—("Hamdard").

Advices from Al-Quds indicate that the repairing work of the Masjid-e-Aqsa is nearing completion.—("Hamdard").

A conference of the Christians of Al-Quds will shortly be held there when measures will be taken to better the relations between the Christians and Muslims of Palestine which have become unwholesome owing to the mischievous activities of certain clergy-men.—("Hamdard").

TURKISH MERCANTILE MARINE.

The Turkish Government is at present considering the question of strengthening its Mercantile Marine so that Turkish manufactures may be easily conveyed from one place to another. The real aim is that Turkey wants to become self-supporting so that there may not be any need to employ merchant-ships belonging to foreign countries.—("Hamdard").

Last year the French Government had not allowed Professor Mohyuddin Qulbi, a great leader of the Arabs in Tunis, to go to the Hejaz to perform his Haj. This year, too, he was not permitted to perform his Haj. This affords the worst example of religious autocracy.—("Hamdard").

Hasan Anis Pasha has left Cairo for San'a to have an interview with Imam Yahya. The Pasha will lay the results of his European tour before the Imam. It is stated that the Pasha has got in his possession certain schemes which will also be placed before the Imam. He is also carrying with him sample copies of stamps which, if approved, will be issued in Yemen. ("Rozaana-e-Khila-fat").

In the course of an interview granted to a representative of "Rozaana-e-Khila-fat," Hafiz Jamshed Ali who has only recently returned from the Hejaz, states

Says Dr. Annie Beasant

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as under:—("Small Afghani informed me that Mr. Zafar Ali Khan would shortly be going to Europe in order to counter-act Maulana Muhammad Ali's propaganda against Sultan Ibn Saud. I am a merchant and have come in contact with all sorts of Hejazis. I am now convinced that there is not a single Hejazi who is in favour of Sultan Ibn Saud.

HOW ASSEMBLY LOOKS AT ECONOMICAL QUESTIONS

INTERNAL DISSENSIONS' HAVOC IN ASSEMBLY

Under the auspices of the Andheri and Versova Citizens' Association last Sunday, Mr. Jannadas M. Mehta delivered at Andheri an interesting lecture on "How the Economical Questions are Discussed in the Assembly". Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., presided at the meeting. Mr. Jannadas in a lucid speech explained who constituted the different parties, what was their strength and how they were functioning.

Mr. Jinnah, although a leader of the

Independent party always looked after the interests of the Muslims; similarly in the opposite camp were, led by Dr. Moonje, the people representing the Hindu Mahasabha Point of view. These two sections would look at even economical questions from their communal point of view and would carefully watch that the one did not get supremacy over the other section. There was a non-official clique of Englishmen who thought their duty was only to see and safeguard their and England's interests and vote accordingly—irrespective whether their vote was likely to do good to India or not.

He hoped that in the course of time, Hindus and Muslim sections would unite and become one but he was afraid that the gulf between the labour party led by Mr. Joshi and the rest in the Assembly would every day widen. This was a block, he said that failed to consistently look firstly to the interest of India as a whole. It was due to this that important measures failed in the Assembly because the voting was divided. His first and foremost wish was therefore that the members thought of and voted on such important economical questions national only.

Sir Lalubhai said he shared Mr. Jam-

nadas' view and wished labour to consider that the Capitalists were not antagonistic to them. He thanked Mr. Jannadas for his speech and said that in the First National Parliament he would fill in the post of the first Exchequer.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair the meeting terminated.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Mr. F. C. Griffith, C.S.I., O.B.E., Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency, is granted leave on average pay for eight months followed by leave on half average pay for four months with effect from the 10th October, 1928.

Mr. Mulchand Gianchand Lala to act as Second Grade Deputy Collector in Sind, vice Mr. Rasul Bakhsh Pir Bakhsh Munshi proceeding on leave.

Mr. Gobindram Jhamatmal Vasvani to act as Second Grade Deputy Collector in Sind, vice Mr. Valabdas Parulmal Gajria proceeding on leave.

Dr. Mahasukhrat Popatbhai Mankad, as Honorary Ophthalmic Surgeon, Civil Hospital, Broach, for a period of one year.

The services of Colonel W. O'S. Murphy I.M.S., were placed at the disposal of the Government of India with effect from the 12th January, 1927.

PHYSICAL CULTURE ACADEMY AT HYDERABAD

CIVIL SERVICE COMPETITION RESULTS

HYDERABAD, July 26.

As the result of the recent Hyderabad Civil Service Competitive examination the following six candidates have been selected for training:—

Mir Sultan Ali, Abu Naser Fathulla, Syed Kalimulla Qadri, Syed Gulam Afzal, Nageshri Prashad and Raziuddin Ahmed. These training classes were reopened last year at the instance of Sir Akbar Hydari to improve the recruitment of gazetted officers.

The formal opening of the Physical Culture Academy at Bagalkot will be performed by Guruswami Raja Dhanrajgirji the wellknown mill owner on August 1. Several eminent leaders are expected to be present.—A. P.

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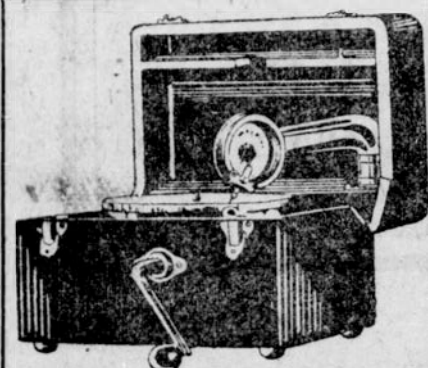
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